# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 15 APRIL, 1837. [NO. 9386.


FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 18th April, 1837.

FOR LONDON —The "*John Denniston*" A. I. of 450 tons, *Thos.* , Commander.—apply to

W. S. GREY.

Rampart Row. 15th April, 1837.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship SEVERN, Captain *H. Wake*, of 600 Tons, register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a surgeon attached. A few Cabins only disengaged, will positively sail on the 20th instant. For passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to *Captain Wake* at their office.—Bombay 15th April, 1837.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT TELLICHERRY ONLY.—The *Cambridge*, 802 Tons, *J. A. Douglas*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, will sail about 25th April. Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* where plans of the cabins may be had.—Bombay 25th April 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" "Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for freight or passage Apply to,

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Duilding, April 15, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Cestrian*" Captain *Kellock*, will sail about 1st May.—For passage, apply at the office of.

EDMOND, BIBBY & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April, 1837.

The "*Mary Bibby*" expected by the end of this month will sail for Liverpool, about the middle of May.—For passage, apply to E. B. & Co,

FOR OPIUM FREIGHT.—The fast sailing Barque *Mahommedie* will have early despatch to Lintin, apply to.

REMINGTON AND Co.

*15th April*, 1837.

FOR BOURBON, TOUCHINGAT COCHIN, LA 'NAVARIN" *Captain* B. Guerin, will be dispatched in a few days, has excellent accommodations for a few passengers, for passge apply to THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co,—Nesbit Lane, 15th April, 1837.

FOR MACAO, the fine barque *Tranquilidade*, of 300 tons burthen, Capiain F, J. Morquis, will be dispatched about the middle of May, for freight or passage apply to THOMAS JEFFRIES AND Co.—Nesbit lane, 15th April 1837.

N. B. The opium landed at Macao, free of import duties, and deposited in the Government godowns, subject to the rent of 4 dollars per chest only provided it is exported to Lintin, or any other place, within six months, and on the same being sold at Macao, an additional six dollars per chest, will be charged. The Macao Government are responsible for the safety of the opium, during the time it remains in their godowns.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of *Samuel Foot*, late a Pilot in the Marine Service of the East India Company on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer*, *Esquire*, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 6th day of April, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application has been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of Assistant Surgeon *Robert Liddell*, Lieutenant *Edward Deacon*, Ensign *William Denman*, Lieutenant *James Frederick Turner*, Veterinary Surgeon *John Wheatbread Sturges*, respectively in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, Seaman *John McDonald*, Seaman *William Parry*, Seaman *William Swift*, Seaman *George Ray*, Seaman *Henry Reynolds*, Seaman *Michael Talion*, Purser's Steward *John Nixon*, *John Duncan*, late a Steward of the Ship *William Nicol*, *William Andrew Pauper*, Boatswain *Stephen Cordar*, *Mr. Gordon Rose*, and *Mr. Archibald McKillop*, severally deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer*, *Esquire*, as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 7th day of April, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights and credits of Thucker *Lail Inderjee*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Lalvlouee*, widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 6th day of April 1837.

J. P. LARKINS, *Petitioner's Proctor.*

મરનાર•ઠકર•લાલ•જનદરજી•શ્રી•મુમબ
જનો•ડીનકુ•રેહેવાશી•હતો•તેની•શરવે•મા
લ•મીલકતનુ•અખતીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•
શ્રી•મુમબજની•જુદીકેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમો•એ•મરનારની•વીઢવા•લાલવકુએ•
અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મકને•મલે—એ•વાશતે
શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•કેનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ
તેનાંઓને•અકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૬ ડી•આ
પરેલ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

જે—પી—લારકીનશ
અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Pursuant to a Decree of His Majestys Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1837, made in a cause of *Tarrachund Amerchund*, against *Heerachund Bedreechund, and Jetmul Anoopchund*, the creditors and pecuniary legatees of *Amerchund Kustoorchund*, alias *Amerchund Bedreechund*, the Testator in the pleadings mentioned (who died on or about the 15th day of December, 1826) are forthwith to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies before WILLIAM FENWICK ESQ., the Master of the said court, at his chambers in the old Secretariate premises at Bombay aforesaid or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.—Dated this 14 day of April, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS. *Complainant's Solicitor.*

શ્રી•મુમબજની•પાદશાકી•જુદીકેટરની
શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમોથી•તારીખ ૧ લી•મારચ
૧૮૩૭ ને•દીને•એક•કુટંમનાંમુ•તારાચંદ•
અમરચંદની•કરીઆદી•હીરાચંદ•બીદરીચં
દ•તથા•જેતમલ•અનુપચંદ•તે•માંગણારાઓ
તથા•ખરા•વારશદારો•અમરચંદ•કશાતુરચંદ
તેનુ•આરનાંમ•અમરચંદ•બીદરીચંદની•ઉ
પર•ચાલેછે•તે•કજીઆમો•થાજીકુછે•જે•ધ
ણી•આએ•કજીઆમો•વીલ•કરીને•ચુજરે
લો•જણાવેલોછે•ને•જે•તારીખ ૧ લી•દીશે
મબર ૧૮૩૬ ને•દીને•અથવા•તેટલાંમો જ•
મરણ•પાંમેઓચ•તેની•ઉપર•જેનુ•મોંગાણુ•
તથા•વારશાની•રીતનો•દાવો•હોએતો•તે•
વીલીઅમ•ફ્રેનવીક•હશકુએર•એજ•કોરટ
નો•આશતર•પાશે•તેનાં•ઓરડામો•શ્રી•મુ
મબજની•જુની•શકરતારી•વાલી•આકીશ
મો•આવી•ખરો•કરો—એમ•કીધાથી•ચુકશે
તો•તે•કુટંમનામાનાં•નકાથી•દુર•રેહેશે—
તારીખ ૧૪ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

કેચ—ડબલીયુ—મારીશ
કરીઆદી•કરનારાનો•વકીલ

FOR SALE.—Patent Cordage and Canvas, at the godowns of *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 15th April, 1837.

NOTICE.—The public is hereby informed that, the Processions of the Taboot will be on the Bhendy Bazar Road from midnight, on Saturday the 15th, till 3 o'clock A. M. on Sunday the 16th instant, and again from noon till 6 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 16th instant; and it is particularly desired, that Europeans and other persons not concerned in the Mohurrum, will refrain from driving or riding along the said Road during the time these Processions last.

JOHN WARDEN,
*Senior Magistrate of Police.*

Bombay, 13th April, 1837.

ज्याहेर खबर दिलोजाते ऐशिजे शनवार तारीख १५ चे मध्यरात्रीं पासुन तीनवाजे तों पर्यंत आणि दुसरे दिवशीं आदीतवारीं तारीख १६ वी ह्याच महिन्याचे दुपारां पासुन संध्या काळचे साहावरें पर्यंत ताबुतें भेंडीबाजारा मध्यें येतील ह्मणुन साहेब लोक व दुसरे लोकांस ज्याना मोहरमाशीं काम नाहीं त्यांस ताकीद करितों ऐशिजे त्या रात्रीस व दिवसास गाडी मध्यें अथवा घोडयावर बसून त्या रस्त्यांतून जाऊनये तारीख १३ वी आप्रील सन १८३७.

ज्यान. वार्डीन.
सिनियर माजीस्त्रेट आफ पोलीस.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—With reference to the Meeting held on the 23d ultimo, I now publish for general information an Abstract Statement of the Funds, which were made over to me on the 1st instant, by H. J Leighton, Esquire, the late Secretary.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in Union Bank,....Co's. Rs. | 158937 | 13 | 11 |
| In Government Securities, viz. | | | |
| 4 per Cent. Paper, Siccas 37200 or Co.'s | 39680 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 per Cent... ,.... ,, 19000 ,, ..,, | 20266 | 10 | 8 |
| Total Co.'s Rupees | 218884 | 8 | 7 |

Errors Excepted,
ADAM F. SMITH,
*Secy. Bengal Provident Society.*

Calcutta, No. 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In the Cash Balance, Government Paper, Estimated Value of Landed Property, &c. the different Classes are interested as under, viz.

| | Estimated value of Landed Property Co's Rs. | Company's Paper Sicca Rupees | or Company's Rupees, | Cash in Union Bank. | Estimated further Dividends from Palmer and Co.'s Rs. Estate. | Total Funds of each Class Co.'s Rs. | Shares in Force. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19057 | 703 | 19740 | 789 |
| 2d ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3039 | 114 | 3153 | 210 |
| 3d ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15259 | 398 | 15757 | 117 |
| 4th ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11041 | 227 | 11268 | 114 |
| 5th ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3491 | 141 | 3632 | 65 |
| 6th ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22487 | 411 | 22898 | 148 |
| 7th ,, | 15000 | 0 | 0 | 27855 | 215 | 43070 | 136 |
| 8th ,, | 0 | 1000 | 1066 | 942 | 133 | 2141 | 76 |
| 9th ,, | 0 | 6000 | 6400 | 2573 | 196 | 9169 | 62 |
| 10th ,, | 15000 | 13000 | 13866 | 23469 | 313 | 52648 | 105 |
| 11th ,, | 0 | 5000 | 5333 | 21362 | 113 | 26808 | 66 |
| 12th ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 360 | 71 | 431 | 65 |
| 13th ,, | 0 | 19000 | 20266 | 3355 | 21 | 23642 | 68 |
| 14th ,, | 0 | 2000 | 2133 | 2098 | 362 | 4593 | 74 |
| 15th ,, | 0 | 8900 | 9493 | 1196 | 0 | 10689 | 31 |
| 16th ,, | 0 | 1300 | 1386 | 178 | 0 | 1564 | 7 |
| Suspense Account. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1189 | 0 | 1189 | 0 |
| | 30000 | 56200 | 59943 | 158931 | 3518 | 252392 | 2132 |

Errors Excepted,
ADAM F. SMITH,
*Secy, Bengal Provident Society.*

Calcutta, No 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

☞ Fractional parts of a rupee have been omited for the greater convenience of printing.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the late Meeting to bring the affairs of the Society to a final close, the following Dividends will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after *Saturday the 1st Proximo*, to Subscribers or their Representatives, *on the Original Certificate of admission* being *surrendered as a discharge to the Society*, and evidence furnished of the existance of the Nominees at noon of the 23d February, 1837, viz.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3d Class | 90 | Co.'s Rs | per Share, being | 3d | Dividend. | |
| 4th ,, | 70 | ,, | ,, .... ,.... ,, | 2nd | ,, | |
| 6th ,, | 85 | ,, | ,, .... ,.... ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 9th ,, | 130 | ,, | ,, .... ,.... ,, | 1st | ,, | |
| 11th ,, | 150 | ,, | ,, .... ,.... ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 13th ,, | 300 | ,, | ,, .... ,.... ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 14th ,, | 50 | ,, | ,, .... ,.... ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 15th ,, | 300 | ,, | ,, .... ,.... ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 16th ,, | 200 | ,, | ,, .... ,.... ,, | ,, | ,, | |

ADAM SMITH,
*Secy. Bengal Provident Society.*

Calcutta, No. 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of *Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell*, a few well finished double barrelled Guns, in cases complete.—Rampart Row, 15th April, 1837.

ON SALE—At the Godowns of *Messrs. Higginson anu Cardwell*, a few Hhds. and quarter casks of very superior old Madeira Wine, imported direct from the stock of *Messrs. Gordon Duff and Co.* at ~~Rs~~ 300 ₰ Hhd. and ~~Rs~~ 160 ₰ quarter Cask, Cash.—Rampart Row, 15th April, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at ~~Rs~~ 20 ₰ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 15th April, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes* and Co., a small quantity of superior Hock from Messrs. *Escombe* and *Sidebotham* at Rs. 30 per dozen, for quantities of not less than three dozen, and cash,—Bombay, 15th April, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row 15th April, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by auction, at their rooms on Monday, the 24th Instant, at 3 P. M. the House and Grounds belonging to Lieutenant General SIR JAMES BARNS, on the Mahablueshwur Hills. The house is large and well situated in the centre of the Station of Malcolm Pait. The grounds are extensive, and contain on one side of the road 10 acres and on the other 3 acres and 3 roods.

The Title Deeds of the property and a Plan of the Station, shewing the situation of the grounds, may be seen at *Eduljee Cursetjee's sons*.—Bombay, 15th April, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 19th Instant, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for Sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned goods, vizt.

An Invoice of "Browns" Sadlery comprising Shafted and Plain Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Lady's Saddles Bridles, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Stable Collars. Whips and some handsome sets of Carriage and Buggy Harnesses.

A large quantity of Glass-Ware, consisting of 1st 2d and 3d size tumblers, and spare plain and cut Shades, also a few dozens of superior Eau de Cologne, Zebra dresses, a few reams of Colored Paper, Cotton Twist White and Brown Duck, Grass Cloth, a few gross Cotton Wicks and a variety of Household furniture all in good order, the property of a Family quitting Bombay, comprizing, Tables, Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, &c. &c.

AT NOON,

A Serviceable Buggy Horse and any other Carriages and Cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane April 15th 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, the 24th April *Yates and Co.* will sell by public auction 100 hams, a quantity of diaper towelling, 200 dozen of Lascar caps, Jean and Jean dimity, 100 Bolts canvass in good order, Barley, and a large quantity of Europe Oats, further particulars in next Wednesday's Gazette.

AT 1 P. M.

If not previously disposed of a capital doubled poled tent, a good saddle horse and a second hand buggy, also a bullock Gharree with a pair of bullocks.

FOR SALE.—YATES AND Co. have received for sale a fresh supply of preserved Meats, consisting of Roast-Mutton, Beef and Veal, Mutton and Vegetables, Highland Mutton, Vegetable Soups, Preserved Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, and Beet—Root, Milk and Cream, Oxtail and Mock Turtle Soup, Speldings, Salmon, Preserved Pears and Plumbs, Jams and Jellies, Pickles, Sauces, Barley Sugar, Salt Beef and Pork in small packages- Pearl Barley, Hams and Cheese, Bristol Tripe, Bottled Fruits, Fresh Sardines, Dried Apples, Bloom Raisins, and a variety of other Stores,—Messes aud Families regularly supplied on the most liberal terms. Meadows Street 15th April 1837,

FOR SALE. at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.* the following Wines and Brandy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ₰ Mexicain | Lafitte Claret, Latour Do. | at ~~Rs~~ 12 ₰ dozen in one dozen Cases. |
| | Leoville...., Mouton...., St. Julian..., Barsac..... | Do. at ~~Rs~~ 10 Do. |
| Quarter Cask, | Brown Sherry | ~~Rs~~ 160 each |
| Do. Do. | Pale Do. | |

Some very superior Pale Sherry in cases of 6 dozen, just received ₰ *John Denniston* from London at ~~Rs~~ 18 ₰ dozen.

Old Cherry & Raspberry Ratafia at ~~Rs~~ 10 ₰ dozen Pints.

Very old Cognac at ~~Rs~~ 10 to 18 ₰ dozen.

Bombay 14th April, 1837.

HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE by Auction.—BECK AND Co., beg leave to intimate that on Tuesday, 25th instant, they will dispose of by public sale at his Residence in Colabah, the whole of the valuable Property of the Revd. Mr. LAURIE—proceeding to sea—comprising Plate. Plated and Glass Ware, neat Dinner and Breakfast Services of Crockery Ware, various black and jackwood Furniture consisting chiefly of Dining, Breakfast and Pembroke Tables, Couches, Wardrobes, Sideboard, Chairs, Book Case, large Bedsteads, complete, Easy Chairs, Tea poys, Screens, Tea Caddy on stand, Dressing and Washing Tables complete, an excellent eight day Clock, a valuable patent sett of Muscial Glasses in a mahogany case with carved pedestal, a Patent Filterer, a quantity of superior old Madeira and Sherry in bottle (to be put up at 1 P. M.) an Europe Shower Bath, Hanging Lamps and Wall Shades, sundry Cooking Requisites and a variety of other articles.

N. B.—The property will be on view from Friday, the 21st and the sale will commence precisely at 11 A. M. of 25th.—Apollo House, 15th April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Just published by *Dadoba Pandoorang*, A Marathee Grammar, apply to *Pandoorang Esswantjee*, either at his house in Koombartookra, or at the office of Messrs. *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons, and Co.*, terms ready money, price as follows.

Bound in leather 3 Rupees per Copy.
Ditto in Cloth.. 2½ Do. do.
Bombay, 15th April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Ex "Balfour" from Rio de Janeiro.

Lisbon Wine, light colour, Sweet, and plain, in pipes, halves, and fifths.

Tinto in pipes, and Port Wine, "bottled in Portugal," from the respectable House of *Joze Vieria Pimenta* Senr. "Lisbon" apply to THOS. JEFFRIES, AND Co.—Nesbit lane, 15th April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Ex "*Balfour*" from Rio do Janeiro.

Sherry, pale and amber colour direct from the House of Messrs. Lauzare and Co. Xeres (Andalusia) in Pipes halves, quarters, and sevenths. Apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES, and Co.
Nesbit Lane, 15th April 1837,

FOR SALE.—Recently imported "a small quantity of Clarets, Chateau Marguax" and "Saint Julien" the former 15 Rupees per dozen and the latter 12 Rupees per do. in cases of one dozen each apply, to THOMAS JEFFRIES, AND Co.

Nesbitt line 15th April 1837.

FOR SALE.—A boat of the following dimensions.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | 26 | feet | 10 | inches |
| Breadth | 8 | ,, | 11 | ,, |
| Depth | 3 | ,, | 1 | ,, |

Perfectly new, completly found in masts rigging, sails &c. of the best materials, built on an approved model and is in every way adapted for a Ships Long boat or a gentleman's sailing boat. The same may be seen and price known on application to *Cowajee Pestonjee.—Forbes Street*

ON SALE. AT SPRAGUE FRITH AND Co's.—GUNTER AND HOOPERS COOLING MACHINES, of the following sizes.

1 Bottle Cooling Machine.
2 Bottle ditto ditto.
3 ditto ditto ditto. 1 metal water bottle.
4 ditto ditto ditto. 1 ditto. ditto.
5 ditto ditto ditto. 1 ditto. & butter Cooler.
7 ditto ditto ditto. 2 ditto. ditto.
12 ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto. ditto.

1 and 2 Maund Magazines for Salts and Saltpetre Butter Coolers with a metal water bottle.

ALSO.

G. and H.s' Improved double metal water Coolers.

AND.

GLAUBER SALTS FOR THE ABOVE.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s ~~Rs~~ 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay 15th April, 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Back-bay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 15th April, 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

FOR SALE.—Ex "Balfour" from Rio de Janeiro, Grahams Geneva of very superior quality in stone bottles, apply to THOMAS JEFFRIES, and Co.—Nesbitt lane, 15th April 1837.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 5th March*, 1837.

No. 177.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Ensign A. Valliant of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 3rd October 1835, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of three months on the same account.

No. 178.—Captain R. Payne, Assistant Commissary General Northern Division of the Army, is allowed an extention of leave from the 31st ultimo to the 30th instant, to remain at Bombay.

No. 179.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Captain S Poole, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Penney on leave to the Presidency.

No. 180.—The following temporary arrangement is made:

Ensign W. E. Evans, attached to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the Marine Battalion, during the absence of Ensign Barr on sick certificate.

No. 181.—The following promotions are made:

*3rd Regiment Native Infantry.*

Captain E. W. Jones to be Major, Lieutenant D. A Malcolm to be Captain and Ensign T. L. Jameson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Pavior transferred to the Invalid Establishment.—Date of Rank, 30th March 1837.

No. 182.—The following appointments are made:

*3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Lieutenant T. Eyre to be Adjutant, vice Malet resigned the situation—Date of appointment, 10th February 1837.

Lieutenant R. J. Shaw of the Right Wing of the European Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the Engineer Corps at Poona, until further orders.

No. 183.—The following appointments are made:

*Ordnance Department.*

Acting Sub-Conductor Frederick Welsford to be Sub-Conductor, vice Smith reduced by the sentence of a Garrison Court Martial.—Date of appointment, 8th March 1837.

Store and Park Serjeant William Thomson to be Acting Sub-Conductor, vice Seater appointed Acting Conductor.—Do. do.

No. 184.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Surgeon D. Stewart of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Civil and Staff Surgeon at Sholapoor, from the 11th ultimo.

No. 185.—An order by the Brigadier General Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, under date the 31st ultimo, permitting Lieutenant Vincent, Acting Executive Engineer, to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate, and directing Captain Stanton, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, to assume charge of the Executive Engineer's Department as a temporary measure, is confirmed.

No. 186.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following alterations be made to the limits of the Cantonment at Kaira.

At 200 feet South of Hospital, a line East and West, of 933 yards, from the Southern Limit.

At 150 feet East of Powder Magazine, a line (runs at right angles to the above line) of 1600 yards, forms the Eastern Limit.

A line running at right angles from the North end of the above line, 933 yards, forms the North Boundary, and a line from the end of the above to the West end of the Southern Boundary line, forms the Western Boundary.

*Bombay Castle, 6th April* 1837.

No. 187.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a view to remove discouragement to Regimental Staff Officers coming to the Presidency to pass an examination in the Native Languages, and at the same time to prevent the abuse of the indulgence by Officers coming insufficiently prepared, is pleased to direct, that they shall on passing their examination be allowed their Personal Staff Allowances for the same number of days as they would draw "Marching Batta," and for seven additional days while at the Presidency on examination, but for no longer period.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the Marching Batta, as heretofore, shall be allowed only for the regular number of marching days.

*Bombay Castle, 10th April*, 1837.

No. 188.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, from a letter from the the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 18th of January last.

We have granted additional leave to Captain G. B, Atchison, for six months.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

*Bombay Castle, 11th April* 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to extend the leave, granted on the 24th of February, to the Reverend Joseph Laurie, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, to the 5th instant.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 10th April* 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. A W. Jones, of the civil service, to proceed to England, on sick certificate, on an allowance of (£ 250) two hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum, for a period of three years, from the date of his embarkation, agreeably to the regulations of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 3 st of December 824.

Surgeon D. Stewart, M. D, received charge of the civil medical duties at Sholapoor, from assistant suageon P. Hockin, under date the 20th ultimo.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 8th April* 1837.

Mr. H. A. Harrison collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to remain in the districts, on deputation, until the setting in of the rains

*Bombay Castle, 11th April* 1837.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, acting sub-collector of Broach, is permitted to proceed in the districts, on deposition.

*Bombay Castle, 12th April* 1837.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is to be employed at the Hoozoor, until further orders, but without the powers of magistracy.

Mr. A. A. N. Campbell, to act as first assistant to the collector and magistrate in Candeish.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay, Castle, 7th April* 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint lieutenant H. Bury of the 3rd regiment Bombay light cavalry, to the superintending charge of the Guicawar contingent of horse in Kattywar, in succession to major D. Forbes.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 4th April* 1837.

The judges of the suddur dewanee adawlut have issued a sunnud bearing date the 3rd instant, to Roy Saheb Umbashunker Brigree, monsiff in the zilla of Surat, appointing him sudder ameen at Dholka, in the zillah of Ahmedabad.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have authorized the civil courts at Poona, with the exception of the acting assistant judge's court, to be closed for a period of six weeks from the 15th instant, under the provisions of regulation vi. of 1831.

The judge of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a sunnud bearing date the 3rd instant, to Azim Goondoo Tunajee, appointing him moonsiff at Keroor, in the zilla of Dharwar.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have authorized the civil courts in Ahmednuggur to be closed for a period of six weeks from the 1st instant, under the provisions of regulation vi. of 1834, with the exception of the judge's court and that of the sudder ameen at Nassick.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. R. T. Webb, to be assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur and to continue to act as register of the sudder adawlut.

Mr. C. Sims to act as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednugger, during the absence of Mr. Webb.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have authorized the civil courts at Surat and Broach to be closed from the 1st day of May to the 15th of June next, under the provisions of regulation vi of 1834.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

### NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, that with the exception of letters otherwise addressed, all those that have been received at this office, for transmission to England between the 31st March and the 6th April, both inclusive, were dispatched by the Ship "Barbara" to Liverpool on the 6th April 1837, and those that were received from 6th to 11th instant, by the "Kingston" to London on the 11th April 1837.

F. BOURCHIER, *Post Master General.*

*Bombay, General Post Office, 12th April* 1837.

Since we alluded to the rumoured appointment of the committee in the southern Marathee country, we have heard that it is directed to investigate certain charges of bribery against the native establishment of the political agent at Belgaum, and that it consists of the Honorable Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Greenhill, Mr. Legeyt with Mr. Law, as Secretary. The charges it is said, are brought forward by Mr. Baber, the Collector of Dharwar. We understand that on the commencement of the committee's labours, Mr. Dunlop with all his *catchery* had repaired to Dharwar, from which, however, he soon returned to Belgaum.—*Durpun.*

We take this opportunity to say to our correspondent and others, who are engaged in arguing for or against the memorial of the clergy, that it seems advisable now to drop the discussion on the subject. The Petition has never been, and we believe, never will be, presented to Government, and in case it be sent in, we are almost sure of the reception which it may meet with. We think both parties,—the opponents to the memorial and the subscribers have done right—the former, in stating their objections, and the latter, in explaining their views; but it is useless to follow this war of words any longer, particularly as the tone and spirit in which it has been carried on of late in the pages of the *Gazette*, are very little calculated to dignify the cause of either.—*Ibid.*

### THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

14, GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET.

*London, 20th of September*, 1837.

*Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of a Committee of Correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the above date, the Right Hon'ble Sir Alexander Johnston in the Chair.*

"The Chairman submits that although so few of the Members of the Committee happen to be in town, he thought it his duty to appoint a meeting of the Committee for this day in order that such members as are in town might have an opportunity of taking leave of Captain Cogan, one of the most zealous and effic ey members of the Society, before he sails for Bombay, in the yatch which His Majesty, the Patron of the Society, is sending, under his command, as a present to the Im'am of Muscat; and also, that they might have an opportunity of shewing their respect for the Im'am by officially delivering over to the charge of Captain Cogan, the diploma, constituting His Highness an Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society.

The Chairman further submits, that the Im'am of Muscat is of great moral and political importance as an ally to Great Britain at the present moment: first, on account of the geographical situation of the different territories over which he exercises a sovereign authority: seconly, on account of the present states of affairs in Asia: thirdly on account of the peculiar nature of his maritime force; and fourthly, on account of the energy of character, and the enlightened views which he has displayed ever since he has become Im'am.

That, the situation of Muscat enables him to command the navigation of the Persian Gulf,—that of the island of Socotra, the navigation of the Arabian Gulf, and the whole of the maritime commerce of the Southern Coast of Arabia; and that of the island of Zanzebar, the whole of the maritime commerce of the North Eastern Coast of Africa, that these places, of whatever consequence they might have been in former times have, in the present, become of the greatest moral and political importance, because, the situation of the Island of Zanzebar enables him effectually to stop the slave trade which, through that island, is carried on between the North east Coast of Africa and different parts of Asia; and because Muscat, by giving him the command of the navigation of the Persian Gulf, gives him the power of checking, whenever it may be necessary, the progress of Russian Armies down that Sea to Bombay, should Russia, as she may easily do, from her advanced position on the right bank of the Araxis, get complete command of the navigation of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and convey her troops down those rivers to Bussorah.

That the Imams maritime force can never be an object of jealousy to Great Britain so long as the Indian Navy is kept up, because the Imam must feel that his own interests are connected with those of the British Government; and must, from the great maritime influence which he possesses in Arabia, be a useful ally to England against all her enemies in the Persian Gulf.

That the manner in which the present Imam has co-operated with the British Government in destroying the pirates in the Persian Gulf; the willingness which he has displayed to put a stop to the slave trade; the encouragements which he has given to British merchants in the island of Zanzebar; and the enlightened views which he has evinced, by sending to this country, under the command of Captain Cogan, a splendid, teak wood, 74-gun ship, the Liverpool, (now named the Imam, by His Majesty, out of compliment to His Highness); and by opening a direct intercourse between Muscat and England, and pointing out to his subjects the shortest and most certain way of becoming acquainted with the advantages of British science, and British improvement,—prove that he is not only capable but willing to assist the Asiatic Society in communicating to his subjects, and to their neighbours in India, such branches of science and knowledge as may encrease their domestic happiness and commercial prosperity: that he the chairman therefore felt it to be his duty, after consulting with Sir Charles Forbes and Capt. Cogan, on the subject, to propose His Highness an Honorary Member of the society; and is happy, as His Highness has been unanimously elected, to entrust to Capt. Cogan's charge, the diploma which has been prepared for His Highness under the orders of the society.

He adds, that it is a very fortunate circumstance for the Society that they have the present opportunity of sending such a mark of their respect to the Im'am by one of their own members who is so distinguished an Officer of so distinguished and and scientific a corps as the Indian Navy; and, who has on the present occasion, shewn so much judgement and so much zeal in executing the service upon which he was especially sent by the Ima'm to this country."

### ATALANTA.

TO CAPTAIN P. CAMPBELL
*Comdg. H. E. I. Com. S. S. Atalanta.*

DEAR SIR.—Being now on the eve of separation after a most agreeable and prosperous voyage we are anxious before leaving the "Atalanta" to convey to you the sense we entertain of the uniform kindness and libe which has marked your conduct throughout and t press the earnest wish we all feel for your future welf and happiness. We beg you will accept of a Gold S Box as a small taken of our esteem and regard. beg you will express to your officers our best thanks their having so readily and cheerfully, cooperated w you in rendering our voyage so agreeable and comfortab and to congratulate yourself and them on having brou to a successful conclusion the first attempt at Stea ning whole of the way from England to India by the Ca Good Hope. We remain

Dear Sir Your Sincere friends.
John Williams, Bombay C. S.
C. Jameson M. D. H. H. the Nizams Service.
D. M. Scobie, Lieut. Bombay Army.
R. D. Campbell, Lieut. 4th Dragoons.
Joshua Williams, Assist. Surgeon Med. Staff Madras.
And. Durham M. D. Assist. Surgeon.
G. C. Kemball, Light Cavalry.
Charles S. W. Ficke.

*On board the Atalanta at Sea, 11th April*

GENTLEMEN.—I feel extremely gratified by your k letter of this date giving expression to your feelings of s tisfaction at my endeavours to make your voyage pleasa and comfortable. I confess that I always felt a sincere desire to contribute by every means in my power to this end, but when I was always met by the cheerful and gentlemanly demeanour which has so invariably distinguished the conduct of one and all of you since we became shipmates my task has been easy. I accept with much pleasure the present you so kindly offer and will ever retain it as a memento of a kind feeling that subsisted during the happy days we passed together.

My officers feel much gratified at the handsome manner in which you have mentioned them and join me in kindest and best wishes for your health and happiness.

I remain, Gentlemen Your very sincere friend,
To J. Williams Esq. and the passengers on board the JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Capt *Hon'ble Compy. Steamer Atalanta. At Sea, 11th April* 1837.

### VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| *Names of Vessels* | *Agents* | *Date of intended departure.* | *To what port.* | *Touching where.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paraguay.. .. | Messrs. W, Nicol & Co..... | This day.... | Havre.... | St Helena. |
| Eucles..... | Do.....do..... | 16th Do..... | Liverpool. | Ditto.... |
| Duncan..... | Do. Remington & Co..... | 20th Do..... | Ditto... | Ditto.... |
| Wm. Turner.. | Do. Ferguson Turner & Co. | Do.....do.... | Ditto.... | |
| Severn..... | Do. D and M. Pestonjee... | Do.....do.... | London .. | |
| Cambridge.... | Do. Drum Carter & Co..... | 25th Do..... | Ditto ..... | Tellichery & St. Helena. |
| Caledonia..... | Do.....do.... | Do.....do.... | Liverpool | St. Helena |
| Regulus..... | Do. McGregor Browrigg & Co..... | 30th Do ..... | London... | |
| Minerva..... | Do. Duncan Gibb & Co | 1st May..... | Liverpool. | |
| Cestrion..... | Edmond Bibby & Co .... | Ditto.. .... | Ditto..... | St. Helena |
| John Dennes.. | W. S. Grey Esq..... | 5th Do..... | London... | |

### EXCHANGE.

| | Pur. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remittable Loan ..... ..... | 123 | 122 |
| First five per cent Loan ..... ..... | | |
| No. 320, a 1st class ..... ..... | 1035 | 105½ |
| Second five per cent Loan ..... ..... | 104 @ | 107½ |
| Third five per cent Loan ..... ..... | 103 | 107½ |
| Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ..... ..... | 104 | 104½ |
| Bills on Madras, 30 days ..... ..... | 98 | 97½ |
| Bills on England at 30 days sight..... | 2 2½ | 2 2½ |
| Ditto at 6 month's sight..... ..... | 220 | 220 |
| Canton Bills ..... ..... | | |
| Spanish dollars per 100..... | 221 | 22 |
| Sovereigns each..... ..... | 11½ | 11 |

### HIGH WATER TABLE,—15TH APRIL, 1837.

| | Mor. | Eve |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday..... | 6 54 | 7 32 |
| Sunday..... | 8 9 | 8 43 |
| Monday..... | 9 8 | 9 12 |
| Tuesday ..... | 9 38 | 10 2 |
| Wednesday..... | 10 22 | 10 38 |
| Thursday ..... | 10 53 | 11 41 |
| Friday..... ○ | 11 25 | 11 41 |

### MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surgeon A. H. Leith, from Bhooj.
Capt. Patch, 7th Regt. B. N. I., from Calcutta.
Assist. Surg. Hamilton, 17th Regt. N. I., from Dapoolie.
Capt. Scobie, Staff, from Cape of Good Hope.
Assist. Surg. Durham, from England.
Ditto J. Williams, Medical Est. from Do.
Ensign C. P. Rigby, 5th Regt. from Poonah.
Staff Surg C. Jameson, M. D from Cape of Good Hope.
Cornet G. C. Kemball, Cavalry, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Hibbert, Engineers, to Belgaum.
Assist. Surgeon W. Sullivan, to Mangalore.
Assist. Surgeon W. Deacon, Bhooj Residency, to Bhooj.
Assist. Surg. Charles Lush, Medical Establishment, to Dapooree.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. T. C. Wills, 25th Regt., N. I., to Tannah.
Lieut. Bate, Commissariat Department, to Mangalore.
Major H. B. Everest, ... ... } H. M's. 6th Regiment on Field Service.
Capt. John Crawford, ... ...
Capt. J. T. Griffiths, ... ...
Lieut R. M. Beebee, ... ...
" W. T. Jekyll, ... ...
" Edward Staunton, ... ...
" R. W. Fraser, ... ...
" H. A. Sullivan, ... ...
" R. H. Tighe, ... ...
Ensign H. C. English, ... ...
" E. J Blankley, ... ...
Assist. Surg. James Jackson, ...
Lieut. Creed, Artillery, on duty to Ahmedaugger.
Do. C. Welland, Artillery, to Do do
Surgeon L Hathway, 23d Regt. N. I to Do.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Surat, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Hugh Gibb, Esq. of the Medical Establishment, of a Son

April 7th. At the Residency Hyderabad, the Lady of Captain D. A. Malcolm, H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry, of twins a son and daughter

### SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 12th.—Ship Bombay Castle, D. Baxter, Master, from China, 8th February and Singapoor, 26th Feb 1837.

*Passengers.*—Alexander Mathison, Esq., Captain Wilson, and 8 of the Crew, of the late Ship Bannerman

Do. 13th.—The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta, J. P. Campbell, Esq, Captain, from Falmouth, 29th Dec. Teneriffe, Mayo, Fernando Po. Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Cochin.

See Passengers in the preceeding Column.

DEPARTURES.

April, 11th.—Ship Scaleby Castle, William Morgan, Master, to China.

*Passengers.*—The Hon'ble Lieut. Drummond, Royal Navy A. Stewart, Esq., 7 Natives.

Do. 12th.—His Majesty's Ship Winchester, Edward Sparshott, K. H. Captain, to Mangalore.

*Passengers.*—Troops.

Do. Brig Shannon, T. Wilden, Master, to Liverpool.

Do.—The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Rowland, Esq Commander, to Mangalore.

*Passengers.*—A Detachment of European Troops.

April 13th.—Ship Marsh, J. P. C. Lucas, Master, to Calcutta.

*Passengers.*—Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. C. Lucas.

Do.—Barque Kingston, Thomas Stiles, Master, to London.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings Floating Chapel—Aurora, and Sloop, of War Amherst.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Royal Yatch Prince Regent.
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Eucles, William Turner, Severn, Amelia, Westriam, Minerva, Cambridge, Chas. Forbes, Regulus, John Dumster, Madras, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Hilde, and Pestonjee Bomanjee.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikhsroo, Futtay Rahimoo, Hanseatee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Hamido, Chas. Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Clairvoyant, Col. Newal, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, and Bombay Castle.
STEAMER.—Indus.
ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Kalimon, Shalimansha.
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
FRENCH SHIP.—Paraguay, and La Navarin.
PORTUGUESE.—Brig Escuna Geneveva, Marquis of Hastings, Tranquilideda and Cassador.

# THE COURIER.

*SATURDAY, 15th APRIL, 1837.*

We give place, to the exclusion of much other matter, to the very important minute of Sir Charles Metcalfe, extracted from the *Agra Ukbar* which came in yesterday, as to the sanitary and precautionary measures to be adopted in staying the progress of the plague in the North Western Provinces. We are happy in being able to state that the plague has as yet appeared in Guzerat, though it was said to be prevailing to the N. E of that district.

The *Atalanta* Steamer came in on Thursday last, in 106 days from Falmouth to Bombay, having left Falmouth on the 29th December 1836. The following are the dates of her arrival and departure from the various stations for taking in coal.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrived at | Teneriffe | 6th Jan. 1837 | left | Jan. | 11 |
| " | Mayo | 15th do. | " | do. | 21 |
| " | Fernando Po | 31st do. | " | Feb. | 5 |
| " | Cape of Good Hope | 19 Feb. | " | Feb. | 28 |
| " | Mauritius | 16 Mar | " | Mar. | 26 |
| " | Cochin | 7 Apr. | " | Apr. | 9 |
| " | Bombay | 13 do. | " | | |

Being a period of seventy, or rather of sixty eight complete days at Sea, during the whole of which the vessel was under steam aided occasionally by her sails. When to this is added that her average consumption of coals did not exceed fifteen tons per day, while that of the *Hugh Lindsay* has been nearly seventeen, and that besides the usual weather in the Bay of Biscay, a severe three days gale of wind was encountered between the Cape and the Mauritius, the performance may be considered as very satisfactory, and bearing out the expectations entertained from the construction and equipment of this vessel and the Berenice.

The detention of thirty six days at the several parts appears extraordinary, but we are assured that the whole of this time was entirely occupied in taking in coals.

The Passengers on board were John Williams, Esq. Bombay C. S., Doctor Jameson, H. H. Nizam's Service, Captain Scobie, Bombay Army, B. D. Campbell, Lieut. Light 4th Dragoon's, G. C. Kemball, Light Cavalry, J. Williams, Assist. Surgeon, Madras Establishment, Andrew Durham, M. D. Assist. Surgeon, Moolna Mahomed Ismael Khan, Ambassador, from the King of Oude, and His Wife, Mr. D. Woolmar, Mr. C. W. Eicke.

In consequence of intelligence of disturbances in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, detachments of King's and Companys Troops have been embarked during the present week, for that place, on board his H. M. S. *Winchester* and the *Hugh Lindsay*, and *Atalanta Steamers*, which last is to sail we believe this morning.—These measures have of course given birth to a variety of rumours and conjectures, to which, in the absence of authentic information we are not particularly disposed to give credence.

A subscription list is now, we believe, in circulation, in aid of the plans for erecting Light Houses in the Eastern Shores, as an appropriate tribute to the memory of Horsburgh, a memoir of whom will be found in our columns of to day :—and we know of no stronger claim on the public and the private purse, than that which combines public utility with the reward of and incentive to private worth.

We learn that on Wednesday morning last, a Body of His Majesty's Native Justices of the Peace for this Island proceeded on board the *Prince Regent Yacht* for the purpose of receiving, through Captain Cogan, their diplomas as members of the Royal Asiatic Society, and also letters from Lord Glenelg, and the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston, with the charge of which he had been entrusted. The receipt of these was acknowledged by Jagonathjee Sunkarset Esq. on behalf of his Colleagues of the Bench, and after an inspection of the *Royal Yatch* on which we understand the sum of sixty thousand pounds has been expended, in accordance with an estimate expressly drawn up by Mr. Hume, the party proceeded on board the *Fort William* which was dressed for the occasion, and where a splendid entertainment had been prepared by its munificent owner.

The party landed in the evening, under salutes from several of the shipping in the harbour.

On Thursday last a requisition was issued for a meeting of the Steam Committee, for yesterday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making an offer to Government to bear the expense of the coals of the *Atalanta* Steamer, if they would despatch that vessel to the Red Sea on the 1st May next. A meeting was accordingly held when it was resolved, that circumstances having occurred since the date of the requisition, requiring the *Atalanta* for urgent public services, it was inexpedient to make at present, any application to Government on the subject. We learn also that, just as the meeting of the Steam Committee had broken up, a letter was received addressed to them from the Chamber of Commerce, conveying a proposition to bear half the amount of expense, if the Steam Committee should decide in making the offer to Government and it should be accepted. These are sufficient indications of the spirit stirring here, and we hope the impulse will spread throughout India, for at this *crisis* of the interests of Overland Communication, a decided demonstration of the wishes and the will of the Indian Public is peculiarly needed—Whatever our various sentiments may be as to comprehensive schemes, we may all consistently combine to counteract and neutralize the baneful ascendancy of the promoters of the route of the Euphrates. We claim no credit for disinterested motives in urging this, but we may at least point out that the peculiar benefits of the transit by the Gulph, if ever attainable, must accrue to Bombay. In this aspect of affairs however we should now prefer the concurrent despatch of the *Hugh Lindsay* on her intended voyage, for the purpose, not of testing the comparative merits of the two routes, but of strongly marking the object of our own preference and choice to our friends and supporters in England.

With respect to the means of carrying the despatch of the *Atalanta* into effect, we need hardly refer to the temporary employ of our own dormant Steam Fund, if needed, to meet the liberal proposals of the Chamber of Commerce. We have little doubt however, that the whole expense of the trip would be covered by the returns on passengers and letters, were it duly notified, without delay, that either the *Atalanta* or the *Berenice* would be despatched by the 8th or 10th May next, so as to reach Suez (and this we understand is perfectly practicable) in time for the packet from Alexandria of the 1st of June. There is no reason to anticipate that both vessels may not be lying unemployed within a very short period, and their services in a particular quarter could hardly be available beyond the first week in May.

We had inferred from the silence of the *Calcutta Courier*, that we were right in a former conjecture of our own, as to the grounds on which a certain article on Steam Navigation, in the *Asiatic Journal* had been attributed to Sir James Carnac; we find however, on looking back to the number of our Co-temporary of the 22nd ult: which had reached us in the midst of arrivals from home, that the assignment of the authorship in question was based on "*an opinion reported in letters from London*" an opinion which our Co-temporary is pleased to adopt and to re-iterate for two reasons '*first, the appearance of the Article at all in the Asiatic Journal, and secondly, the general tenor and good sense of it.*' We are not at all disposed to re-argue the question now or to find fault with the mere adhesion to and maintenance of any opinion, when once taken up, and far be it from us to enter on the difference between the Editor of the *Calcutta Courier* and the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*, as to the right comprehension of that which has appeared in the pages of the last, we cannot help thinking however, it would have been as well if, while adverting to particular objections of the *Bombay Courier* as *frivolous*, our Co-temporary had answered or at least had noted, that objection to which above all we especially referred in eschewing what we still think a spurious hypothesis. As to this we shall repeat our own words. "But the touch stone of the authorship may be better tried on the unworthy and insidious paragraph in which is conveyed a covert sneer at "*the ardour of mercantile men*" and a vein of innendo at the London Association as a mere set of capricious private individuals"

The *Calcutta Courier* has not thought it worth while to touch on this. The recent revelations however of our home correspondence sufficiently account for and confirm our impression, as to the drift of the organ of the Court of Directors, on a question which we cannot think is considered an open one by the conductors of the *Asiatic Journal*. Be this however as it may, we avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the strictures of our Co-temporary to re-assert our opinion—erroneous it may be—we hope not—that Sir James Carnac, a gentleman, a liberal in his politics, and the Chairman of a Body long and still connected with the commerce of the Country, could not have been the Author of a document penned in a spirit of low and invidious reflection on the Merchants of London.

## *CALCUTTA.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—MARCH 22.

Our Bombay contemporary questions the authorship of the article in the *Asiatic Journal*, and supposes we *guessed* it to be from the pen of Sir James Carnac, merely because the letter C was appended to it, and argues that it is contrary to reason to imagine the Chairman would take that means of promulgating his opinions, or mistake in any material point the propositions of Major Head's Committee, or that the conductor of that Journal would dare to express a dissent in a vote. Looking at the particular grounds of these objections we consider them as frivolous: the opinions of the Court being divided upon the question of Steam, that question would be considered an open one by the conductors of the journal however subservient we may suppose them to be to the general body of the Directors; and as to the assumed mistake or ignorance about the London propositions, we do not recognize any such mistake or ignorance in the remarks commented upon. The author merely observes, that it would be proper to deviate a little from the resolutions of the Committee of the House of Commons, and to divide the charge in the ratio of two thirds to be borne by the British Government and one-third by the Company, instead of half and half. This does not shew ignorance of the proposal in the private scheme to take £40,000 a year from the former and £25,000 from the latter, more especially as the Committee had themselves declared that what they asked from Government was but a nominal payment accompanied with a real saving to a larger amount in the Malta packet establishment. The Editor's note seems to us *mal-apropos*. Having now done with the *Bombay Courier's* proofs, derived from internal evidence, that Sir James Carnac was not the author, we shall merely add that in giving it out that he was, we did but quote an opinion reported in letters from London, from a quarter entitled to some confidence, and that we adopt the same opinion for two reasons, first, the appearance of the article at all in the *Asiastic Journal*, and secondly, the general tenor and good sense of it.

AGRA UKHBAR,—APRIL 1.

The spread of the Plague—for the fact of the Palee pestilence being the real plague of the Levant seems now undoubted in any quarter,—is a source of such anxiety on all sides, and the measures taken by the local Government, on the reports of Colonel Alves are of public a character, that we have not scrupled to give in our columns a copy of a minute of the Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces, which is now being printed at this office for circulation among the political and civil functionaries of the Presidency. Whatever may be the limit assigned by Providence to the range of this awful scourge, it is gratifying for the public to know, that no effect which human aid can bring to arrest its further progress has been grudged on the part of those entrusted with the administration of public affairs.

*Minute by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces in the Political Departments, under the 27th March 1837.*

There being no doubt that the Plague is raging in Rajpootana, it becomes a duty of immense importance to consider how this horible pestilence can be arrested and suppressed.

2. Different opinions have been entertained, as to the manner in which the Plague is propagated; some authorities maintaining that the infection is conveyed by the air; other that it can only be imported by actual contact with infected persons or things.

3. The latter seems with good reason, to be the prevailing belief, and it is that which offers the only hope of checking or extinguishing the disease; for, if this be true, the pest may be stopped where contact can be prevented; whereas there can be no certain method of combating infection which is floating in the atmosphere

4 It is, however, to be noticed, that although the Plague in itself be only contagious, and not to be produced otherwise than by contact, it might possibly by neglect lead to an infectious epidemic; that is, the effluvia, from bodies and matter contaminated with the contagion, might infect the atmosphere and produce a disease, different from the Plague, but more difficult to be prevented, and therefore perhaps more destructive; or in other words more likely to be fatal to greater numbers. It is also an opion entertained by some, and probably with justice, although not universally received, that too close an approximation with infected persons and goods, may produce the infection without actual contact, that is, that infection may be conveyed by effluvia from such sources.

5. The Plague, however, is known to be a contagious disorder, which has been successfully resisted, and either excluded or annihilated, by measures directed to the prevention of contact between healthy persons and things on the one hand, and infected or suspected persons and things on the other.

6. The same measures are now therefore applicable alike to the British territories, and to those of native states, and may be adopted with good effect in either.

7. The first point to be considered is, how the pest can be altogether excluded from countries and places to which it has not yet extended.

8. For this purpose an impassable cordon of posts ought to be established on the Frontier. All parties coming from an infected or suspected quarter to be stopped, and made to undergo quarantine; until it be manifest that they and their effects are free from the contagion.

9. Each party to be kept separate in its own camp, and no intercourse to be permitted during the period of quarantine either between the several parties or between any party and any of the Frontier towns or villages. Food to be sent to the several parties delivered without contact, and the money given in payment ought to be received in a cup of vinegar, without being previously handled by the sellers. Each party to be kept isolated until its quarantine shall have expired without any appearance or symptom of the disease, when it may be allowed to proceed on its journey, without however any communication with other parties similarly detained.

10. It is supposed that twenty days would be a sufficient period for quarantine, and that if any spark of the contagion were lurking, it would blaze out within that period This, however, is a point which medical authorities must decide. In Europe the time fixed for merchandize seems to be forty days, the period implied by the designation given to this detention.

11. The Plague is frequently introduced into places before free from it, by infected goods. It is, therefore, necessary to put goods as well as persons into quarantine on the Frontier, and, during the period of quarantine, all goods whether merchandize or effects of the parties, in use or not in ordinary use ought to be opened and well aired and exposed to the sun daily, and steeped in water if the articles be not such as suffer from that operation. All this ought to be performed by the parties themselves. The exposure of clothes, &c. to the night air is in some countries considered to be a preventive.

12. It is to be remembered as a stimulus to the most minute precautions, that the Pest, may be introduced into a country by a bit of rag or the smallest particle of any susceptible substance.

13 In the event of the Plague's breaking out in any of the Individuals under Quarantine, such Individuals are to be removed from the party to which they belong, and kept separately in a Hospital or Lazaretto with all possible care and attention, and Medical treatment until they die or recover. Their party must be kept separately as before, but put also under Medical treatment until a sufficient time shall have elapsed to shew that no symptom of plague remains among them. In such cases the clothes, bedding &c., of the infected persons ought to be burned, and the ashes carefully buried; for even the ashes of infected articles have been known to propagate the disease and all the susceptible effects of the parties to which the infected persons belonged, ought either to be destroyed in the same way or removed to a depôt to undergo purification; which has been found to be effectual against any renewal of infection from such goods, after the proper process has been gone through; of which ventilation is an essential part.

14. A doubt may naturally arise as to the means of accomplishing these measures, on an open and extensive frontier. The Local Authorities on the frontier must use their best exertions for the purpose, and no aid that may be procurable, or expense that may be necesssary will be withheld by the Government.

15. As these precautions on the frontier may however fail, and as the disease has been known to insinuate itself into fresh places very insidiously, we must next consider, how it is to be opposed at the several Towns and Villages of the interior, after penetrating within the frontier.

16. When there may be any reason to suppose, that the Pestilence has crossed the Frontier, all parties coming from infected or suspected quarters must undergo quarantine, wherever they may first arrive, in the manner before described, and must not be exempted, although they may have undergone it it previously on the Frontier: but if the Plague be not within the Frontier, then the Frontier Quarantine may be considered sufficient, unless any suspicious circumstances appear.

17. Every Town and Village, as far as may be practicable, ought to have six separate places set apart for purposes connected with the prevention or suppression of the Pestilence, in the event of its baffling all efforts to exclude it from the Country.

1 A Hospital for the infected.
2 A Depot for the strongly suspected.
3 Another Depot for the slightly suspected.
4 A place of quarantine for new Comers.
5 A Depot for infected or suspected Goods where they may be deposited until purified.
6 A Residence for the Expurgators or persons employed in removing the infected to the Hospital and cleansing the Town and the Houses of the infected.

18. To each of these places a separate Guard must be assigned of sufficient strength to prevent any intercourse between the persons under their charge and others. The Guards must avoid contact with the persons and things under their charge, and too near an approach also, although it is doubtful, that the infection can be communicated in the latter mode, and it is satisfactory to know from past experience, that with these precautions the Guards will be free from danger. But great care must be taken to make them observe these precautions for they will certainly suffer unless they avoid contact. At Military stations the Civil Authorities may apply for Guards from the Troops, which if obtained will no doubt become more efficient than any that can be raised for the emergency.

19. The places set apart for the purposes above mentioned may either be in the town or without, as the infection is not supposed to be conveyed by the mere neighbourhood of the disease; but it is preferable that they should be without the town. Any public buildings except places of religious worship or reverence, may be appropriated for these purposes, or suitable edifices may be hired, or temporary buildings erected, or tents used according to local circumstances and convenience. Either buildings or tents, when no longer required for such purposes, may with proper precautions be purified, and will receive no detriment as to their future serviceableness from their temporary appropriation to that use.

20. The following establishments must be entertained for all infected places.

1. A large increase to the Police in order to furnish guards for the numerous purposes for which they will be required.

2. Persons to assist the medical functionaries in the medical treatment of the infected to any extent required and procurable. A part of the duty of these medical assistants will be to search for the infected in order that they may be removed to the hospital.

3 Servants to attend on the infected in the hospital. These must be kept confined in the hospital, and precluded from any contact with persons without, for even if they escape the contagion themselves they might be the means of conveying it to others. Persons of all castes to be entertained as servants in the hospital, if procurable, in order that the infected and their friends may have the satisfaction of knowing that each patient is attended by persons of a suitable caste.

4. A Body of expurgators, which is the designation used in the Mediterranean Islands. The duties of those people will be to remove the infected to the hospital and convey the dead to their graves or funeral pyres; to remove infected or suspected goods from an infected or suspected house; to purify infected houses; to remove all filth, rags, &c., from the streets, to destroy or remove to the Depôt whatever may be calculated to propagate the contagion, and to keep all parts of the town in a state of cleanliness. As these expurgators will be continually exposed to the contagion, they must not be permitted to come in contact with other people. They must be confined, when not occupied by their duties, in a place in which they can be segregated; and when employed in their duties they must be marched to them under a guard, and superintended by a guard during their work, in order that any contact with their friends or others may be strictly prevented.

5. Persons to convey food from the markets to the places where it may be required, and which may be under the quarantine or hospital or Depôt regulations, or otherwise excluded from intercourse.

21. In noticing the buildings and establishments necessary when a town is infected with the plague, the description of the course to be pursued, on the occurrence of that evil, has in some degree been anticipated.

22. If the Quarantine on the frontier, and at the town, shall have failed to prevent the introduction of the pest, as soon as it be known, that the Plague has broken out in the town, every person attacked is to be removed to the the hospital assigned for patients afflicted with this disease, and placed under medical treatment. Every possible arrangement is to be made for the comfort of the patients, and in their disposal and treatment every practicable attention paid to their religious feelings and rules of caste. The inmates of the same house in which the contagion may have appeared are to be removed to one of the Depôts for the suspected, according to the class of suspected, whether strongly or slightly, to which the Medical authority of the place may consider them to belong, taking with them such effects as they may require, and as may be deemed by the same authority free from infection. The other susceptible effects in the house infected to be conveyed to the depôt for infected or suspected goods. The local authorities must take pains to ascertain where infection exists, for those infected and their companions will perhaps conceal the facts as long as possible, in order to avoid removal to the hospital depôts.

28. The persons conveyed to the Depôts, whether of the strongly suspected, or the slightly suspected, are to undergo such treatment as the Medical Authority may consider to be beneficial for them, and the clothes or other effects which they may take with them, are to be frequently exposed to air and heat, and to be immersed in water.

24 The suspected are to be carefully kept apart from the infected, and the slightly suspected from the strongly suspected, and as in either of these classes there may be some in whom the contagion is lurking, the inmates of the same Depôt are as much as possible to be kept apart from contact with each other.

25. If the plague should appear among the inmates of the suspected Depôts, every infected person is to be removed to the Hospital, and if this should happen in the Depôt of the slightly suspected, it will probably be right to remove some or all of that Depôt according to circumstances, to the Depôt for the strongly suspected. This will be a point for the Medical Authorities on the spot to determine.

26 It is directed above that on the breaking out of plague in a house, the infected be conveyed to the Hospital and the other Inmates of the house to the suspected Depôts, and it is right and most desirable that this should be done in every instance, without regard to the rank or objections of the individuals concerned, as the safety of the community depends on these precautions. But if in any instance the local authorities should deem this mode of proceeding impracticable, and should consider it to be necessary to leave the infected and the other inmates in the house; in that case the house is to be strictly blockaded; and no communication permitted from the interior to the exterior. Provisions conveyed to the house must be delivered without contact, and payment received with every possible precaution against contagion. The house is to be guarded as if it were a separate Hospital, and the Inmates to be treated accordingly.

27. It may happen in some instances, that a part of the family may refuse to be separted from the infected person, and insist on accompanying him to the Hospital. It is hard to say what is to be done in such cases. It is easy to conceive, in instances of strong attachment, such as of a husband for his wife, or a parent for his child, that death would be preferable to separation to the party to be bereft. All that can be said is, that separation must be the general rule, and that if in an extreme case the local authority see fit to allow any other to accompany the infected person to the Hospital, such a one must be confined to the Hospital until the patient die or revover, and subsequently to one of the Depôts of the suspected, until he himself be reported quite free from contagion and suspicion.

28. The house from which infected or suspected persons shall have been removed, must be purified together with all articles left in it.

29. The streets, court-yards of houses, drains, privies, &c. &c. must be continually cleansed. All filth, rags and rubbish to be removed, burned, destroyed and buried. Every place to be kept clean and free from bad odour; so that the contagion may not be assisted either by loose things contaminated with the infection, or by effluvia which might generate other diseases.

30. It will be necessary to guard against the stealing of susceptible goods out of infected houses or stores, and the secreting of infected articles by individuals anxious to avoid their removal; for by such practices the disease is known to have been propagated in other countries.

31. The avoiding of contact being the cheif means of prevention, and annihilation of the disease, it is advisable that the healthy inhabitants should avoid contact with one another during the existence of the pestilence, lest it be latent in some and thus conveyed to others; and it will be necessary, if the disease appear to be spreading, to confine the inhabitants to their respective houses and have their, food furnished to them in the manner before described. The local authorities must exereise their discretion on this point, with reference to the degree in which the pestilence may exist, and to the effect that such confinement for any length of time might have on the health of the inhabitants. But it cannot be too strongly remembered, that contact is the propagator of the disease, and prevention of contact the most certain means of its annihilation: and that by proper precaution the disease may be instantly destroyed, whereas by neglect it may spread extensively, and seize on a multitude of victims.

32. The attendants in hospital on the infected, and the expurgators, who necessarily come in contract with infected persons and things, ought to be protected by all possible means against contagion. The most effectual protection has been found in the friction of oil over all parts of the body. Oil-skin dresses, and fur dresses have been tried, but have been found so intolerably hot, that they have generally been cast aside by those using them. The friction of oil on the body and the use of dresses saturated with oil have afforded the best protection. The hospital attendants, and expurgators, when attacked by the disease will of course be made hospital patients like all other infected persons.

33. The same measures herein proposed for towns, must be applied to villages in which any symptom of the plague may appear.

34. Towns and villages in which the contagion exist—are to be blockaded, and cut off from free communication with other places. Arrangements must be adopted by the local authorities for supplying such places with provisions, with every possible precaution to prevent the extension of the contagion to the people who bring supplies from other places.

35. In the measures of restraint and coercion, which any attempt to prevent or annihilate the Plague must render indispensable, it is very desirable, that we should carry the minds the people along with us. Great pains must be taken to explain to the inhabitants of all classes, the cause and object of the precautions and remidical measures prescribed Persons ought to be sent to the villages for the same purpose so that all people may learn, that the Plague is spread by contact, and can only be suppressed by preventing contact. In that part of India where the Plague appeared in 1819-20, and there is now no reason to doubt that it was the Plague as then supposed the villagers in its neighbourhood appear speedily to have acquired a knowledge of its contagious character for they turned out with Latees to resist the approach of any one from the infected villages; and it is probable that the pestilence was then arrested by that decisive conduct. It is much to be desired that the villagers throughout India may adopt the same opinion and conduct, in which case the disease will most probably be checked, and annihilated.

36. The co-operation of the Christian inhabitants may be confidently relied on in all the measures necessary for the suppression of the pest wherever it may break out; and the same may be hoped from the most enlightened of the natives. It may also be expected, that these examples will operate on the minds of the mass of the people, and reconcile them to restraints which otherwise they would unavoidably regard as irksome and oppressive.

37. The treatment of the disease will of course be regulated by the medical functionaries, as well as the details of the precautionary measures prescribed. Any aditional precautions recommended by them may be adopted; but the precautions ordered to prevent contact are not on any account to be neglected, although the local Medical functionary may have adopted the anti-contagion theory. The proofs of the contagious character of the disease are too strong, and the consequences of unrestrained contact too dreadful to permit the incurring of such a risk, by giving way to the theory, if it should any where exist, that the Plague is infections, and not contagious.

38. The sentiments and intentions expressed in this minute are founded on the information contained in Mr. Staff Surgeon Tully's work on the plague in the Mediterranean Isles corroborated in great measure by Dr. Hermen's published sentiments on the same subject, and by other authorities; and also on the measures adopted with marked success by Sir Thomas Maitland, for the suppression of the Pest, wherever it appeared under his Government. It is my intention to re-print Mr. Tully's work for circulation, and general information, and also to print, with the same view, the reports of the Medical Officers, Messrs. McLean, Keir and Irvine, who have devoted themselves to the investigation of the disease now raging in Rajwara, and merit the highest praise for their conduct, as well as for the valuable information which they have procured and furnished.

30. A copy of this Minute is to be transmitted to each of the Division Commissioners for their guidance, with directions to convey corresponding instructions to the several Magistrates under their orders. It is not intended that any of the measures proposed should be carried into effect at present or without sufficient cause, for with the blessing of Divine Providence the calamity which is now remote may be averted from these Territories. But it is desirable that all local authorities should be apprized how they are to act, if it be the inscrutable will of the Almighty that we should be scourged with this pestilence, and that in the meanwhile they should look around them and reflect on the probable means within reach of carrying the proposed measures into effect when necessary, so as not to be taken by surprise if the calamity should invade us.

40. Some expectation may be entertained, that the hot weather now setting in, will extinguish the Plague, as happens commonly in Egypt. But this cannot be relied on. Similar expectations were in vain entertained with respect to the cold weather just past, as the winter is supposed to stop the Pest in Europe. Even if the hot season should check the disease, it may lurk somewhere in some infected thing, and break out again when the season may be more favorable for its propagation.

41. A copy of this minute is also to be transmitted to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana and Commissioner of Ajmere, in order that he may carry the proposed measures into effect, in the Territory under his authority, both for prevention in places which are free from the Pest but in danger, and for its suppression where it may have appeared; and that he may exert his influence with the Native Princes in his circle, for the adoption of similar measures in their dominions.

42. With the same view a copy is to be trasmitted to the Resident at Gwalior, and the several Political Agents under the authority of the Government.

43. And in order to draw the attention of the Native States to the subject more forcibly, a letter may be addressed to each, urging the necessity of measures of prevention, or suppression, as the case may be, and referring them, for full information, to the Resident or Agent charged with our relations at their Courts.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE.

P. S. I have omitted in the body of this Minute to mention a very essential precaution, which must be observed in places infected with the Plague. Loose animals, such as dogs and cats, that roam from street to street, or from house, to be destroyed; for they are very likely to convey the infection. Domestic animals of the same kind ought to be tied up, and kept carefully from roaming, for although the dwelling, where they are domesticated, may be healthy, and they not likely therefore to carry the infection thence, that will afford no security against their receiving it elswhere, and bringing it home.

## *EUROPEAN INTELIGENCE.*

### SPECTATOR,—JANUARY 28.

SENATORIAL displays in the provinces are now about over. Never was there such a season for feeding and flummery, talking and treating, as the Parlimentary recess which ends on Monday next. But the courage of the vapouring, and the professions of the patriotic, are about to be tested in the House of Commons; and for the next six months the country must look to the Metropolis for excitement and information. We hope that for the profusion of "manifestation" and protestations, we shall be able to return an account of the work done.

But before we finally drop the curtain on the exhibitions of the recess, sundry dinners and meetings which have occurred since our last publication must be mentioned with due honour. This will not give us much trouble; for the Tories have, as usual, been the principal performers; and their staple topics have become ragged by incessant wear and tear. In Warwickshire, and in Hampshire, there have been grand Conservative dinners; and an Orange outbreak in Dublin, which may well alarm Sir Robert Peel, for he dares not quarrel with the Rodens, Charlevilles, and Powerscourts, while every discreet and peaceable Tory must skrink from contact with men whose vituperation of their opponents is beastly, whose rage is that of frantic desperadoes, and who avow principles which, if acted on, would produce civil war and the dismemberment of the empire. To make the Orange exhibition in Dublin still more disastrous to the Tory party, the mild but firm and consistent Duke of Leinster has taken up his right position as the premier Peer and only Duke of Ireland, and headed a protest (which thirty-four Irish Noblemen and fifty-seven Members of the House of Commons have signed against the insolent assumption of the Roden cabal, that *they* engross the Protestantism and the property of Ireland. The protest is a calm and grave declaration of regret that any attempt should be made by a small body of factious Peers to bias the Parliamentary discussion of measures necessary for the promotion of the public interests and the preservation of tranquillity in Ireland. Nothing can more strikingly illustrate the desparate spirits of the men who met to defy the Government in Dublin, than the conduct of the Earl of Charleville: he exhibited the Leinster protest to the meeting, then in a fury threw it on the ground, and stamped on it, amidst the execrations of the Orange mob who surrounded him! These be your associates, your supporters, *your* party in Ireland, Sir Robert Peel. And for your consolation be it added, these men, who are ready to use the industrious official and the plausible rhetorican, remember the year 1829, and regard their "Premier" with distrust and scorn.

Turn we now to London, and the Drury Lane dinner to the Middlesex Members. The originators of this assembly, we believe, had mainly in view the security of Mr. Byng and Mr. Hume at the next election. It was to consolidate the Reform party in Middlesex, that certain Liberals proposed the truly British expedient of a feast. Support of Ministers was not especially aimed at; but, with their usual dexterity, some persons of Downing Street connexion contrived to give the affair a ministerial tinge. They succeeded—we will not now enter into the particulars of the *quomodo*—in managing matters so that the *bête moire* of Downing Street, Sir William Molesworth, was by some *accident* not to be of the party; Mr. Leader, his friend, who had been invited, withdrew; and that very annoying person, the Member for Bath, was, of course, quite out of the question. As it happened, however, after all, the dinner was a Radical affair. Old Mr. Byng was the only thoroughly Whig Member of Parliament present. With the exception of Mr. Byng, all the speakers were Radicals: and the manner in which Radical opinions and allusions were received, proved that the great majority of the company were not Whigs. Of all the Whig noblemen, who allowed their names to be placarded as stewards, not one attended. We are glad of this, for they were not invited in the expectation that they would be present, but with the lackey-like notion that the mere parade of a Lord's name gives importance and dignity to a meeting of Englishmen!

To a certain extent, the exertions of the Ministerial agents were successful. Mr. Grote, to be sure, abstained from committing himself to any line of policy that trenched upon perfect independence; and Mr. Ward, who proposed "Justice to Ireland," was free from the necessity of touching upon points of Whig-Radical disagreement, and avoided them; but Mr. Hume, in the course of a rambling speech, almost pledged himself again to vote "black white" in order to keep in Lord Melbourne; and Mr. Clay dwelt with as much satisfaction on the preeminent merits of the Whig-Ministers as if he had been regularly inlisted in the Government corps. Now, surely, there has been enough of this laudation of Ministers. Many excellent Reformers are tired, and more are offended, by the constant harping upon one, or at some two strings —"Terrible Tories," "Virtuous Whig Ministers." As a matter of taste as well as of principle and prudence, we hope that Independent Representatives will abstain in future from mawkish adulation, which will assuredly be thrown in their teeth at an awkward time. And as regards the Tories, wish for our own part to be distinctly understood as believing, that the more imminent danger threatens to come from another quarter: we apprehend, not so much the return of Peel and the Tories, as the lowering and debasing of the standard of popular feeling, which will not only "let in the Tories," but paralyze that healthy political action to which the nation must ultimately trust for righting itself, whoever may be the Ministers. Are not the electors of Middlesex and the Tower Hamlest entitled to put such questions as these to Mr. Hume and Mr Clay: "Do you not—did not the great majority at the Drury Lane meeting—deem it of the last importance that Ministers should make a decided advance in a popular direction? Do you believe that they will take that step? If you are persuaded that they should, but have no convition that they will do this, then we ask, why did you blarney them by the hour together? Do you *mean* what you said?"

In concluding our remarks upon the Middlesex dinner, it is gratifying to state, that every truly Liberal sentiment was earnestly adopted by the vast assemblage; and that the toast of "Justice to Ireland," which Mr. Ward introduced in an admirable speech, was received with universal enthusiasm, in the extensive meaning which Mr. Ward himself attaches to it. Mr. O'Connell. when he settles accounts with Newcastle folks for their last election, may "take his change out of that."

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As the period of actual conflict draws near, we think we can discern symptoms of irresolution and alarm in the camp of the Tories. The solid fruits of all their exertions are now to be exhibited. We have been dinned with their shouts of reaction, and the land has been half-frightened from its propriety by the Anti-Reform howl! but what has it all availed them? In the last session, they were defeated on every trial of strength. They must anticipate similar disasters now, unless they can show an increase in their Parlimentary force. Have they obtained such increase? On the contrary, they have lost two votes by the death of Lord Forbes and the election of Mr. White for Longford. Have any Reformers *ratted?* We challenge them to name one. Well then, in what respect are they better off now than they were last session, with all their consumption of time and money in wine and wassail?

It is apparent that these reflections have come across the Tory journalists; who have grown meek and quiet as to the prospects and immediate performances of their party in Parliament. There may have been private missives to the Conservative Members, but no earnest and reiterated exhortations to early attendance. Will they venture on an amendment to the Address? If they do not, they will virtually admit a decrease, not an accession of power: if they do, and are beaten, the miserable upshot of their boastings will then be as evident to the whole contry as it is already to us.

### HOW TO PRESERVE THE UNION AMONG REFORMERS!

COURIER—If we may trust the professions of the Radicals, they are precisely a class to be reasoned with. They only wish the good of the public, and they admit that the public voice can alone decide in what that good consists. They have no desire of power, and no wish for office. They are not the slaves of passion, but the servants of reason; and are not, therefore, to be either cajoled or terrified—they must be convinced. We propose, therefore, to argue with them on their own premises. Putting aside any discussion as to the principle of appealing to the masses, which the *Constitutional* yesterday made an argument against us, we beg the Radicals to notice that, in fact, the masses are not with them. The gentlemen and clergymen of England, with all those whom they can influence, either by persuasion or otherwise, are against the Radicals. *No demonstration, except that very poor one at Bath, has been made in their favour;* nor can they hope, as it appears to us, that their peculiar, and at present most favourite doctrine of the Ballot, should find support from the masses. That the constituencies may desire it, we concede; but the constituencies—particularly if we form our opinion by a pamphlet recently laid on our table, directed against the present House of Commons—do not constitute the masses. It is there stated, that the whole number of registered electors in the United Kingdom is 839,519, and the total number of males above twenty-one years of age, 6,023,752. Whether the numbers be strictly correct or not, is of little importance; because the pamphlet is put forth by the Working Men's Association, and it is addressed to the working men. They regard the present constituencies as possessing a monopoly of the representation; and in the pamphlet that monopoly is described with much bitterness. Now the Ballot is asked for as a means of protecting the constituencies against the nonfranchised classes, as well as against the sinister influence of property; that is, to rescue the power which the unrepresented call a monopoly, from the only cheek which they have on its exercise. We cannot believe, therefore, that the masses, the six millions as compared to the 800,000, either are or ever will be zealous supporters of the favourite Radical doctrine of the Ballot. *Thus, then, we have the great majority of the gentlemen of the empire. Whigs and Tories, against the Ballot, and they on this point agree with the unrepresented masses.* The party represented by Mr. Roebuck and Sir William Molesworth, if they defer to the masses, must consent to be put out of court. But they have coupled the question of the Ballot with a disparagement of the Ministers, and on that point they are at once opposed by all the masses whom Mr. O'Connell can influence. If we may judge of the general opinion by the remarks which we yesterday quoted from the *Aberdeen Herald* and which we to-day quote from the *Hertford Reformer*, the great mass of the Reformers of England and Scotland are as much opposed to the attempt to weaken the Ministry as is Mr. O'Connell From Hertford to Aberdeen at least, the Reformers remember the exertions of the Whigs with gratitude, and are against Mr Roebuck and his followers. We quoted yesterday a paragraph from the *Patriot* which expressed the same sentiments; and it would be as astounding as it would be disgraceful, if the Dissenters, whose sentiments that journal speaks, could forget the continued exertions of the present Ministers, particularly Lord John Russell and Lord Holland, in their favour, almost from the begining of their political career to the last session, when they passed the Registration and Marriage Acts. We witnessed the great enthusiasm with which those two noble lords were received at the Freemason's Tavern, when a feast was given in their honour after the abolition of the Test Acts; and we should think very poorly of human nature if the delight then expressed, and we believe sincerely felt by the whole body of the Dissenters, had not left a durable impression, which would make them for life the friends of the Whigs But Mr. Roebuck and his friends are as unphilosophical in their expectations as they are erroneous in their views of the support they are to receive in the country. They seem to expect that the Ministers, whoever they are, should at once make great changes in the system they have received from their predecessors. But the chief duty of Ministers is to support and to execute the laws as they find them, to amend and improve them belongs to the Legislature, of which they are undoutedly influential members. The Radicals do not desire, we suppose, to have the laws suspended by the Ministers and the tyranny of the Tudors and the Stuarts restored. They do not, of course, desire either that the forms of the Constitution should be trodden under foot. If the Radicals were to succeed to office, they would be forced to respect the forms of the Constitution and to enforce the laws. The Ministers have to act with a House of Commons nearly one half of which is composed of Tories, and with a House of Peers consisting of two thirds Tories. They could not help these circumstances, and thus the Radicals blame the Ministers for what is wholly unavoidable. They most unreasonably expect the Ministers to make a hasty alteration in that system which, as Ministers, they are bound to defend, and while there is a powerful body of the community opposed to all reform. The Radicals defer to the masses; but a Representative Government, in a country where public influence prevails, must of necessity be a Government of which the masses approve. There are a few men, as Sir William Molesworth says, of "strong convictions," who do not approve of the system of government; but his own description of them shows that their opinions have not penetrated into the masses, which follow custom rather than theory. It may be right in him and his friends to use all honest and honourable means to make their strong convictions a general opinion; but they are bound, on their own principle, not to oppose the Ministers for refusing to act on the strong convictions of the few, in opposition to customary convictions of the many. If Sir William and his friends really think that the Government should act in obedience to the majority rather than the minority, nothing can be more absurd in him and them than to separate themselves from the Whigs should they object to gratify about one-eighth of the people at most, by conceding the question of the Ballot.—*Jan.* 11.

### PREMATURE EXULTATION OF THE WHIGS.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—We hear no response from the Reformers of any part of the country in accordance with the display at Bath. The term Reformer must, of necessity, be applied to men of very different views; for all who wish change and amelioration in our institutions cannot be supposed to agree as to the precise amount of change that constitutes amelioration. This ought to be a motive with Reformers for the tolerance of each other. And, in truth, the violence of most of the Bath speakers—the inconceivable animosity displayed by some of them, Colonel Napier for one, against the Whigs—so far from injuring Ministers in general estimation, seems rather to have produced a reaction in their favour, even among those who would wish them to move with more rapidity. There is a love of justice among the people of England; and bitter and envenomed invectives against statesmen who have many claims on the gratitude of their country, and who are surrounded on all sides with difficulties, are not to their taste. We confess, we were sorry to see Sir William Molesworth—whose intentions we never questioned, and whose language bears testimony to his candour and sincerity—adopting a course which must, we fear, considerably impair his power of being useful. * * * It was admitted by Sir William Molesworth himself, that the vice of the House of Lords could have been established in no way so satisfactorily as by the policy pursued by Lord Melbourne's Ministry. If that House persists in its course of opposing itself to the just demands of the People, Sir William will probably find that the further trial afforded may not be superfluous. Of those who last year deprecated the agitation of Peerage Reform, many admitted that, if the Lords continued to provoke collision with the Commons, a remedy must be sought for the evil. If it be demonstrated, even to these persons, that a House of Commons really representing the interests of the nation cannot act in harmony with an unreformed House of Peers, the practical good sense of the country will dictate a remedy. There is no reason for impatience. In England, thank God, matters are not come to that pass that we cannot bear with the House of Lords for one year longer, if the delay facilitate the Reform. The proceedings of the last year or two have done wonders in the way of lightening the task of Reform; and the conviction of its necessity among the solid and respectable portion of the community cannot be too extensive, when the work is fairly entered on. But it would be madness in Ministers to propose, or even to express the approbation of, any extensive organical change in the Constitution, till it is loudly demanded by the People.—*Jan.* 12.

### SIR. ROBERT PEEL.

The *Glasgow Argus*, in anticipation of the Peel Glasgow Festival, has been publishing extracts from the "Peel papers," containing "certificates of character" from Tory writers, which were given in or about the years 1829. Let us brush up the memory of some of our contempora-ries by a quotation or two.

"The Protestant, who at this tremendous crisis withholds his suffrage, be he unto ye, people of England, *a Peel or as Dawson.*"—*Standard*, 11*th Feb.* 1829.

"Really, except the Duke, and probably Sir George Murrary, I don't suppose the members of the rat cabinet every knew they were rattin,. They ratted—I mean Peel, Bathurst, and so forth—merely to keep their places *I suppose you will excuse any details on the Chancellor' case.* * * * Imagine Peel taking a view of a subject, unfortunately, but most conscientiously, different from that of his illustrious friend at the head of his Majesty's Government. Imagine the Right Honourable John Singleton. Baron Lyndhurst, having the ill-luck to differ in opinion from the Most Noble Arthur by royal permission" —*Blackwood's Magazine, June* 1829.

"Is it upon *Mr. Peel* that the agriculturists are to rely—rely upon Mr. Peel, upon him whose fame, even by the confessions of his friends, is founded upon his facility in yielding; depend upon the man who has given up in succession every thing for which he contended—except his place?"—*Standard*, 25*th April* 1829.

"As for Peel, his talents qualify him for no higher task than that of repealing Acts of Parliament which impose the penalty of death on people found to have kept company with Egyptians for an hour. He is a poor, creeping, mechanical drudge. His political existence is sacrificed. If the Duke turned him off to-morrow, of what possible harm could he be to his Grace's Administration? *He*—he, the disgraced, the characterless, the 'false, lying, perjured turncoat'—he go into opposition! No! he depends upon the good pleasure of the Duke. As long as his Grace thinks his hapless victim of any use to him, so long may he cling to his place."—*Age*, 22*d Feb.* 1819.

"In the progress of the measures before you, *something*, my Lords, *has occurred*, which compels me to withdraw all political confidence from the noble Duke and his Administration; and I feel it my duty now to declare, that, from me, neither the noble Duke, nor any of his colleagues, has henceforward to expect support."—*Duke of Cumberland's Speech*, 10*th April* 1829.

"No man can hesitate in preferring the hero of Waterloo to Mr. Peel—the man with *but one* dishonouring blot on his character for veracity—to him whose *whole political life has been a tissue of dissimulation*—to the person, in a few words, who would not serve under Mr. Canning, because the deceased Minister was friendly to a course of policy which, within twelve months of Mr. Canning's death, the same honourable person forced upon his noble, colleague—to the gentleman who justified a step in August, and, as we can prove, contemplated *twelve month ago* by his retractive documents written in September. No man, we say, can hesitate in preferring the testimony of the Duke of Wellington to that of Mr. Peel—*Standard* 17*th Feb.* 1829.

"There can be no *rectitude of purpose, or conciousness of an honest meaning*, in that system of policy which required a Minister of the Crown to make a progress though the country, and to mingle in the festive meetings of its inhabitants, assembled every where expressly to do him honour, in a character which, while he received these marks of a nation's confidence and favour, he had already made up his mind to abandon. Mr. Peel has furtively drained off the cup of popularity to the dregs; and he will feel, as others have felt before him, that the cup of popularity, when drank with an eagerness so insane, is poison. His thirst for praise was so intense, that he could not refrain from joining in the loud and honest acclamations with which the men of Lancashire, in the spirit of loyalty and honour, drank to the perpetuity of the Constitution, although he knew that he had already in secret given *a stab to that Constitution* which the men of Lancashire meant to honour—*a stab which he believed and intended to be fatal.*"—*Morning Post*, 17*th Feb.* 1829.

"Of all the apostates, Mr. Peel is undoubtedly the most culpable. His reasons for deserting his former principles are enough to make his friends commit suicide."—*Morning Journal*, 10*th Feb.* 1829.

"Mr. Peel will retire. *His notorious inefficiency as leader in the House of Commons*, together with the entire reprobation of him by the party whose support hitherto gave him his only importance—and the public feeling upon *the Swan River job*; we may add the kind of estimation in which the Home Secretary is known to be held by his Royal Highness."—*Standard*, 6*th June* 1829.

"Mr. Peel is lost for ever as a statesman. His conduct stands undefended, indefensible. No party ever will, ever can, trust him again."—*Glasgow Courier*, 14*th Feb.* 1829.

"We have done with this now fallen and despicable man. We would advise him to emigrate, and seek a retreat among the kangaroos and Peels of the Swan River." —*Morning Journal, June* 1829.

Be it remembered, that these extracts supply the *Tory* estimate of Sir Robert Peel—not ours. We agree with the *Glasgow Argus*, that though there is a likeness, some of the features are "horribly overcharged and caricatured." We cannot now refer to them conveniently, but we wish our Scottish contemporary had quoted some stanzas from *Blackwood's Magazine*, of which the following was one.

"Says Rothschild, the premier Baron *Juif*,
Of this world's dirty deeds I've seen a great deal;
But it gives to my bosom exsheeding relief
That as yet I have met with but *one* Mr. Peel."
*Spectator, January* 7.

### JAMES HORSBURGH, ESQ., F. R. S.

HYDROGRAPHER TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

James Horshburgh was born of the 23d September 1762, at Elie, in the country of Fife, in Scotland. His parents, though in a humble sphere of life, were pious and respectable. He appears to have been engaged, in his earliest years, in the labours of the field; but neither his rural employments nor his active amusements appear to have interfered with his education. He was sent to school, and at the age of sixteen, having acquired the elements of mathematical science, book-keeping, and the theoretical parts of navigation, with a view to a sea-faring life (to which the maritime position of his native place, on the Frith of Forth, probably invited him), he was apprenticed to Messrs. Wood of Elie. During a servitude of three years (which he commenced, as is customary, in the capacity of cabin-boy), he sailed in various vessels, chiefly in the coal-trade, from Newcastle and the Frith, to Hamburgh, Holland and Ostend. In May 1780, he was captured by a French ship of 20 guns, close to Walcheren, and detained in prison at Dunkirk for a short time. After his liberation, he made a voyage to the West-Indies, and on his return, proceeded to Calcutta. Mr. D. Briggs, the ship-builder there, was his friend, and by his intervention, in August 1784, he was made third mate of the *Nancy*, bound for Bombay. He continued in this trade for about two years, and in May 1786, when proceeding from Batavia towards Ceylon, as first mate of the *Atlas*, he was wrecked upon the island of Diego Garcia, owing to the incorrectness of the charts then in use. This circumstance taught him the advantage of making and recording nautical observations.*

On his return to Bombay, he joined, as third mate, the *Gunjava*, a large ship belonging to a respectable native merchant, and bound to China. On the vessel's arrival in China, he became first mate, and in that capacity he continued to sail backwards and forwards, in that, and other ships, between China, Bombay, and Calcutta, for several years. His experience and observation had now not merely

* See his Directions for Sailing to and from the East-Indies. First edit. Note, p. 132.

furnished him with a large share of practical skill, but enabled him to accumulate a vast store of nautical knowledge, bearing especially on Eastern hydrography. By the study of books and by experiments, he familiarized himself with lunar observations, the use of chronometers, &c., and taught himself drawing, etching, and spheres, devoting his time, when in port, often till midnight, to these studies.

Having, during two voyages to China, by the eastern route, constructed three charts, one of the Strait of Macassar, another of the west side of the Philippine Islands, the third of the track from Dampier Strait, through Pitts passage, towards Batavia, accompanied by a memoir of sailing directions, he presented them to the late Mr. Thomas Bruce, then at Canton, who had been his shipmate, and with whom he was on terms of intimacy. Mr. Bruce having shewn them to several commanders of Company's ships, and to the chief of the English factory, Mr. Drummond, now Lord Strathallan, they were sent home to Mr. Dalrymple, the Company's hydrographer, and published under the patronage of the Court of Directors, for the use of their ships; and the author received a letter of thanks from the Court, accompanied by a small pecuniary psesent for the purchase of instruments.

In 1796, Mr. Horsburgh arrived in England as first mate of the *Carron*, belonging to Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett, and Co. of Bombay. That beautiful ship, we are told, was the admiration of nautical men, from the high order in which she was kept by Mr. Horsburgh. His scientific reputation procured him an introduction to Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Maskelyne (the astronomer royal), the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, and other eminent men. He sailed again in the *Carron* to the West-Indies, the vessel having been hired to transport troops to Trinidad and Porto Rico. On his return to England, he proceeded to Bombay, where, in April 1798, he obtained the command of the *Anna*, in which ship he had formerly sailed as mate, and which also belonged to Messrs. Bruce and Co. In this vessel, Capt. Horsburgh made several voyages to China, Bengal, and England. He still continued his observations and journals, and having become the purchaser, at Bombay, of the astronomical clock made by L. Berthond, for the ships which went in search of La Perouse, he employed it to ascertain the rate of his own chronometers, and in observations of a series of immersions and emersions and Jupiter's satellites, which he transmitted to the astronomer royal. From the beginning of April 1802 to the middle of February 1804, he kept a register of the rise and fall of the mercury in two marine barometers, taken every four hours, which demonstrated the regular ebb and flow of the mercury twice every twenty-four hours in the open sea, 26° N. 26° S. lat., and that it was diminished or sometimes entirely obstructed in rivers, harbours, or narrow straits, by the influance of the land: a fact not previously known. This register is recorded in a paper laid before the Royal Society, in a letter to the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, an abstract of which is printed in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1805. "I well remember," says Sir Charles Forbes, "how anxious he was upon this subject, at Bombay, in 1803, and hie shewing me his tables, telling me that, whether at sea or on shore, he never missed inspecting the barometers regularly every four hours, night and day."

Mr. Horsburgh next produced a chart of the Straits of Allas, which, with some smaller surveys, he transmitted to Mr. Dalrymple, by whom they were engraved.

He finally returned to England in 1805, and had as a fellow-voyager from China (in the *Cirencester*, Capt. Robertson), Capt. Peter Heywood, R. N., from whose intelligence and experience he derived much assistance. He soon after published a variety of charts,* with "Memoirs" of his voyages, to accompany them, explanatory Indian navigation. "When preparing to leave Bombay," Sir Charles Forbes remarks, "I, with some difficulty, persuaded him not to give these charts to Mr. Dalrymple, but to publish them in his own name and on his own account. He was alarmed at the expenses, having acquired but a small fortune of five or six thousand pounds: but we opened a subscription for the purpose, and I took him to the governor, Mr. Duncan—one of the most liberal and best of men—who received him most kindly, inspected the manuscript charts, admired them much, and headed the list by subscribing for ten copies: many others followed, and, in a short time, his mind was at ease on the score of expense. He proceeded to England, and published his charts, and always gratefully ascribed to this circumstance much of his future fame and success. It was said, that some obstacle was thrown in the way of publishing the chart of Bombay harbour, on political grounds, from its minute and extraordinary correctness; but this was overcome, and it is, indeed, a treasure to all who frequent that port. The bearings and soundings are laid down with such accuracy, and his directions are so excellent that no accident occurred to any vessels entering or leaving that harbour, for many years. They were all taken with his own hands, and I have known him engaged in this important and *humane* work, from morning till night, for weeks together, under a tropical sun." Several of his papers, which he presented to Sir Joseph Banks, were published in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1810, particularly some remarks on luminous animals; and some are published in Nicholson's *Philosophical Journal*, vols. 13, 14 and 15.

In 1809, he published "Directions for Sailing to and from the East-Indies, China, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent ports." This invaluable work, which is now a standard authority, was commenced as he states in the Preface, "at the solicitation of some navigators who frequent the Oriental seas," and was compiled chiefly from original journals and observations in those seas, during twenty one years.† Its great utility and accuracy have been attested by the most competent witnessess, in all parts of the world; and the author was almost a slave to it, devoting all his attention to correcting, revising, and enlarging it: he had just completed a new edition of this work prior to his death, all but the Index. "This he told me (we still quote Sir C. Forbes) on his death-bed and added, that he would have died contented, had it pleased God to allow him to see the book in print. I saw him on Tuesday afternoon; he died on Saturday morning. He communicated to me his last and anxious feelings respecting his valuable works, which have been attended to by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, for the benefit of his children; in conformity with his wishes, as conveyed in this letters, to Mr. Melvill, their secretary, of whose kindness he expressed himself with much gratitude."

In the early part of 1816, Mr. Horsburgh was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1810, on the death of Mr. Dalrymple, he was appointed by the Court of Directors, Hydrographer to the East-India Company. From this time, all his energies were dedicated to the important duties of his office, and to the construction of a variety of valuable charts and works: amongst these are, an Atmospherical Register, for indicating storms at sea (1816); a new edition of Mackenzie's Treatise on Marine Surveying (1819), and the East-India Pilot. He also produced a paper, which was read before the Royal Society, on the Icebergs in the Southern Hemisphere, which is printed in the *Phil Trans.* for 1830. His last work was a Chart of the East Coast of China (1835), a very curious and interesting one, from having the names in the Chinese character and in English, translated by himself. It is dedicated to his friend J. Reeves, Esq., F. R, S., to whom he expresses his obligation for the use of his Chinese MSS and Map of China, presented to the East-India Company. And here, it may be mentioned, as a proof of Mr. Horsburgh's philanthropy, that on its being remarked by a friend that he was thereby aiding the opium-smugglers in a traffic which he abhorred, as repugnant to the laws of God and man, and destructive of the morals and lives of the Chinese people, he replied, "Very true; but as they will carry on that vile trade, we may as well afford the means of preserving their lives."

His unremitted application undermined a constitution which temperance and excellent stamina might have otherwise protracted to a good old age. For two or three years past, his health had beeen declining but he persevered, in spite of all remonstrances, in his attendance at his office, till April last, when he was compelled to take to his bed. His disorder was hydrothorax, and his bodily sufferings were severe, but he bore them with great fortitude. They were terminated on the 14th May. He died in his 74th year.

He was married in 1805, and has left one son and two daughters, to lament the loss of a most affectionate parent.

Mr. Horsburgh was a man of modest and unobtrusive character, of the most benevolent disposition and the strictest probity. He was devoted to those branches of science which belonged to his profession. Science, indeed, has lost in him an enlightened votary, and society an example of great moral worth. He is said to have set apart a fixed portion of his income, from his earliest life, for application to charitable purposes. His moral qualities, the seeds of which were sown in early youth, and the fruits of which were abundantly manifest in the later period of his life, were a powerful recommendation to his technical and scientific acquirements; which, however, did not wholly engross his attention. He was regular in all his religious duties, and a zealous advocate of the Established Church; in support of which he wrote several Treaties; amongst others, "*An Abridgement of St. Cyprian's Unity of the Church*" (no date), and *A National Church Vindicated*" (1835); the latter only a few months before his death.

To be useful to his fellow creatures seems to have been the impulse of all his labours, and the number of lives and the amount of property he has been the means of preserving is incalculable, "In nautical science," observes a highly competent critic, with whose remarks we have been favoured, "no man ever stood so pre-eminently useful as Captain Horsburgh, and never did any country benefit more by the gratuitous exertions of one individual, and that for a period of twenty years' hard labours, personal exposure, and search. It is admitted by all nations, that the wonderful accuracy of his charts and observations is equalled only by the singular acuteness of his selections for publication, out of the conflicting mass of information with which he was, of late years, furnished; and, although his retiring and unobstrusive disposition prevented a general personal intercourse with Captain Horsburgh, yet no individual could do more to encourage nautical research. He may, in truth, be termed, 'the Nautical of the World.'" Another professional friend of Mr. Horsburgh remarks, that "no man has done more for the navigators of the Eastern seas, and by his death, I conceive that this country has lost one of its best and most meritorious public servants." A striking public acknowledgment of his merit is contained in the recent Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Shipwrecks, which refers to the highly valuable labours of the East India Company's maritime officers, and "the zealous perseverance and ability of their distinguished Hydrographer, the late Captain Horsburgh, whose Directory and Charts of the Eastern seas have been invaluable safeguards to life and property in those regions.'

In person, Mr. Horsburgh was of the middle size, athletic and well proportioned; his complexion dark, his countenance mild, intelligent and propossessing; his manners were simple and unassuming. Some public commemoration is, we think, due to the memory of Mr. Horsburgh, whose fame would have been greater if his modesty had been less.—*Asiatic Journal for September.*

* A chart of the China sea; a chart of the straits of Malacca; a chart of the entrance of Singapore Strait; a chart of Bombay Harbour. He afterwards published a chart from lat. 38°. S. to the Equator, comprising the Cape of Good Hope, the East Chart of Africa, the Madagascar Archipelago, &c.; a chart of the Peninsula of Hindostan, the Chagos Maldiva and Lacca Diva Archipelagos, and Ceylon, and a small chart of the islands and channels between Luconi and Formosa.

† His own, Capt. Mackintosh's, and those of other nautical friends, contemporaries in the same service, then highly respectable.

## MR. O'CONNELL AND MR. F. O'CONNOR.

Mr. Fergus O'Connor has just published a pamphlet on the subject of the dispute between the writer and Mr. O'Connell, in a series of letters to that gentleman, containing "a Review of Mr, O'Connell's conduct during the agitation of the Question of Catholic Emancipation, together with an Analysis of his motives and actions since he became a Member of Parliament." We confess we opened Mr. O'Conner's pamphlet with prepossessions certainly not tending to the impression with which we closed it.—namely, that Mr, O'Connor has produced a very powerful case against Mr. O'Connell, and that the latter gentleman, if he be not all that the object of his denunciation has described him, at least labours under the stigma of having exceedingly ill-used Mr. O'Connor. The following is from the opening of Mr. O'Connor's first letter of Mr. O'Connell, and embodies the subject-matter of the controversy. Mr. O'Connell, in addressing the General Association of Ireland, said:—

"Can it be doubted that religious hostility will be mixed up with the coming contest? no, and I would remind you that we must not calculate upon some of the English Radicals who are acting in a very extraordinary manner; and, I am sorry to say, that they have received encouragement from some of *our* heroes.—I never conceal what I think. I mean Mr. Fergus O'Connor, who has conducted himself in a manner that disentiles him to public confidence." O'Connell continued to say—"Those gentlemen will give their services gratuitously to their country; but we cannot expect that they will pay out of their own pockets the expenses necessary upon the occasion. Their expenses must be paid, but nothing more; the rule will be, that we shall accept no man's services, who does not allow his expenses to be paid. We will take up the county Cork; and I think the county Cork ought not to have anything to do with Fergus O'Connor. I do not speak of him with any personal disrespect; he may be a Radical Reformer, though there is some doubt about it; but if he be, let him stick to the Radicals of England; but I frankly give my opinion, that Cork ought not to have anything to do with him."

On this Mr. O'Connor remarks:—

"When I read this denunciation, immediately applied to my accuser for some grounds, if any he had, for thus arraigning me. To the application, however, I have not received an answer, and am therefore driven to the necessity of entering upon my defence."

Mr. O'Connor thus accounts for the enmity of Mr O'Connell:—

"I was (he alludes to his being in Parliament) a constant attendant upon my Parliamentary duties, and minute observer of the mode of action pursued by the respective political leaders in the house; and I came to the deliberate opinion, that, however we may appear liberal, the extension of the suffrage was the only means to secure our remaining so; and that all was a struggle for power between the leaders of the respective parties. I watched Mr. O'Connell's policy in particular, and in it discovered much to create suspicion; a complete subserviency to those who would not be trampled upon, a pressing hand upon those who yielded a willing obedience. I was the *Marplot* in the first session. I differed from Mr. O'Connell upon almost every question and where we appeared agreed upon principle I found that his object was to show its value, but prevent its accomplishment.

It appears that the dissentient feeling between the two gentlemen had been growing, till, at one of the private meetings of the Irish Members, Mr. O'Connor insisted on bringing on the Repeal Question in Parliament.

"Upon my fatal notice the Irish members were called together, as you imagined, for the purpose of smothering the question, and for ever; but, as it eventually happened, to force you to a pledge that it should be discussed early in the next session. Upon our first debate you completely lost your temper, when I would not allow members to vote upon the question who were opposed to the measure, remarking that, if that was adopted, Mr. Shaw and Col. Percival and their party would at all times have it in their power to settle the question. You said you withdrew all confidence from Mr. O'Connor from that day forth; to which I replied that I had something within me which made me regardless of you and your confidence. You then said, that, after Mr, O'Connor's impertience you regretted having pledged yourself to bring it forward, even next Session; this seemed to create alarm, when I observed, Gentlemen, don't be alarmed, for should it suit Mr. O'Connell's whim, caprice, or interest, he will not bring it forward next Session. You then made some personal allusions; you said that my family ruined Ireland before, and that I wished to ruin it again; to that observation I replied in very intemperate language, when one of the most respectable and independent of the Irish members took my arm, and said he would never again attend a meeting if gentlemen were to be so treated by you. We divided upon the question, whether or no my notice should stand, when the numbers were, for you twelve, for me ten."

We cannot follow Mr. O'Conner through the progress of his disunion with Mr. O'Connell, which appears to have been exclusively founded on Mr. O'Connor's wishes and energies being devoted to a prompter and more uncompromising furtherance of the great Irish questions than comported with Mr. O'Connell's policy. On the various questions of the Reform Bill; the Corporate Reform Bill; the English Church Bill; the Lords' Reform Bill; the Dorchester Labourers Question; the Factory Bill; the Repeal of the Union; the Tithe Question; the second Coercion Bill; Irish Poor Laws; the Jury Bill; the Irish Corporate Reform Bill; and upon the Newspaper Stamp Duty, Mr. O'Connor contends that his opponent has acted a deceitful part. On the subject of Cobbett's vote for removing Sir Robert Peel from the 1st of Privy Counsellors, Mr. O'Connor relates the following anecdote:—

"I could not suppose that you would injure one whom you acknowledged had rendered such services to the liberal cause—you would not injure my popularity; injure me by holding me up to public and *personal* odium, in the theatre whereon you wished me to shine? No; and I am now going to give a striking proof of your mode of bringing out a novice. Mr. Cobbett brought forward his motion. While he was speaking you said, "My dear Fergus, if Fielden should happen to be absent when Cobbett moves, don't let his motion fall for want of a seconder." "Why," said I, "is it a good motion?" "Oh! yes," you replied "*an admirable one.*" "Then," said I, "have the honour of seconding it yourself." "No, no," said you, "*I had a personal quarrel with Peel, and upon that account I could not*" To which I replied, "Then as I dont' want to have a personal quarrel, I shall avoid it, by not seconding the motion. This was pure and disinterested upon your part, to permit the man whom you would not (upon occasions) allow to speak to second an admirable motion; but of course the world will suppose that you voted, at all events, for the admirable motion; surely Sir R. Peel could not carry his personal resentment so far as to quarrel with a Member of Parliament for doing his duty, although he may feel annoyed at his taking a prominent part in his accusation; but what will the world think, when informed that you voted against the admirable motion, or did not vote at all, as you were not one of those who divided for the motion? But to prove to you that I love justice, I voted against the motion; but I afterwards made one of four who voted against the motion being expunged from the order-book; and I did it because I thought it unconstitutional, and not from any feeling of either personal or public dislike to Sir Robert Peel."

The following is a strong corroboration of Mr. O'Connor's charges:—

"During the Session of 1834 the mitigated Coercion Bill came on; you supported it. I opposed it with all my might, stating then, as do I now, that I never would be a party even to making severe moral laws for a starving people. I acknowledged that it relieved men who were professional agitators from any risk; but I wished for no superiority over those whose interests I represented. Mr. Sheil also opposed it; you tied the rope round the neck of the predial agitator, when you (as a political agitator) had escaped from the noose. Your conduct upon the measure is before the public, but, as all public men are public property, I shall give you the opinion of one of Ireland's best members relative to your support of that measure. The gentleman alluded to and I spoke the same night and, shortly after I had concluded, we left the House together. At his request I accompanied him down Great George-street to the Park gate, when he thus addressed me:—'*Well O'Conner, what are we do with this man? upon my soul, I have observed him of late, and he is ruining us and the country.*' The community must put a construction upon these words also. I give them without note or comment, and am ready to mention who the *patriot* was

The style in which these letters are written is highly creditable to Mr. O'Connor's talents. They are couched in strong and often in eloquent language. We cannot, however, in justice subscribe to the epithets so lavishly used by Mr. O'C. Neither should we approve them were Mr. O'Connell proved guilty of more than he stand charged with. A good cause, Mr. O'Connor may rely on it, will invariably lose credit rather than gain strength, by the constant application of the most offensive epithets, even to an object deserving, to the full extent, the charges implied. This is Mr. O'Connell's great failing, and we are sorry to see Mr. O'Connor led, by the natural warmth of his aggrieved feelings, into the same error.—*True Sun, Nov.* 26.

## FAMILY INTERFERENCE.

A TALE FOR YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE. BY MRS. ABDY.

As for Sophy Bennet, her endeavours to make Caroline appear to disadvantage were not much to be wondered at; it was her cue, on every occasion, to play into the hand of her patroness, and a plain woman of thirty is never greatly, disposed to admire and befriend a particularly pretty one of twenty. Yet, although none of these persons individually possessed feelings of malice, they had none of them a proper conviction of the unkindness, the cruelty of endeavouring to depreciate a wife or husband in the estimation of each other. "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." does not merely refer to the gross and criminal disturbers of the ties of married life; like other injunctions, it is not only to be understood and obeyed literally, but is to be followed out into all its branches. The insinuating flirt, the flattering man of the world, the light jester, the sneering cynic, who, all in their several ways, say and do something to make the hearts of a married pair beat less kindly towards each other, may "mean no harm," but they may have lighted a fire which will not be quenched, they may have done a deed which will not be undone, they may have begun a work of destruction, which the really base, malignant, and designing may finish.

"How constantly your wife's family are at your house," said Mrs. Clifford to her son, during one of his frequent calls in Keppel Street; "I wonder you are not tired of the sight of them."

Clifford was about to return a smiling answer to what he considered a merely common observation, but "dear Sophy Bennet" took care to identify it as something very pointed, by looking reproachfully at her aunt, nervously rising from her seat, walking to the window, and talking about the weather.

"That very affected and artificial girl Miss Sedgewick, has at length, I hear, succeeded in ensnaring poor Sir James Bradbury,' pursued Mrs. Clifford.

Her son reddened, and bowed assent—he did not like the term "succeeded in ensnaring" as applied to a cousin of Caroline's. "The *second* lucky match made in the family," said Mrs. Clifford, after a pause, "and in a worldly point of view more advantageous than the first. I suppose the future Lady Bradbury will now be the idol of the time-serving set, at least till her marriage is over: you and I were strangely deceived, Edmund, when we believed Caroline to be such an object of affection in the circle of her relatives; I imagine it was all put on for the occasion, for I see very little of it now."

Clifford was rather puzzled how to answer; when the excitement of Caroline's engagement had passed, her relations had certainly ceased to utter fine speecheses about her; they were, however, far from deficient in regard for her, but they had never been a caressing, complimentaty family, and the tedious maternal tendernesses of Mrs. Clifford, and the soft flattering cajoleries of "dear Sophy Bennett," were more likely to excite them to laughter than to imitation. Clifford made the most unfortunate reply he could have done. "They must like Caroline," he said, "or they would not come so often to see her."

A slight sneer passed over Mrs. Clifford's countenance, as she rejoined, "Other reasons than affection may exist for their frequent visits; the command of a carriage, and the *entrée* to a house of undoubted respectability, are no slight advantages to husband-hunting young ladies: however, I much regret that it should be so, for Caroline's sake; her time is frittered away by ceaseless calls, and her mind distracted by frivolous gossip: young as she is, I should have had hopes that if she could have been detached from her family, she might, at a future day, have become a solid companion to a sensible man; but while her present associations continue, I fear she will not be likely to forget the school in which she has been educated. You will excuse me, my dear son," added Mrs. Clifford, softening her tone, and laying her hand on her son's arm, "I have, perhaps, said too much, but it has been with difficulty that I have prevailed on myself to say anything at all."

Clifford sighed heavily as his mother quitted the room; the gentle voice of Sophy Bennet aroused him from his reverie.

"I was sorry when my aunt began to speak," said she, "because I was afraid you might take it amiss, but I think she will be easier and happier now she has disclosed her sentiments to you; it is all, as you must be aware, for the good of yourself and dear Caroline, that she regards these matters with such anxiety, and none can be better qualified than my excellent aunt, both from understanding and principle, to give advice."

"Very true," said Clifford; "but I think she is too severe in her strictures on Caroline's relations."

"Very likely she is," replied Miss Bennet; "but your mother. Edmund, is not a frivolous woman of the world, and can perhaps make little allowance for the vanities and trifling pursuits in which she has no sympathy; she has acute feelings on the subject of right and wrong, and a light superficial character, like Mrs. Dornton, excites her contempt, when it ought rather to move her to pity: but you look pale and uneasy, do not dwell on what has been said. rely on it that one day dear Caroline will become all we can wish her."

Clifford that evening made some remarks to Caroline on the subject of the frivolities and the frequent visits of her relations, which were very ill received by her; she at once traced them to their source: indeed, for some time past, whenever Clifford had seemed dispirited or irritable, Gertrude or Emily had always suggested to her that "his tiresome old mother had been tampering with him."

This conviction, however, did not diminish her indignation against her husband—she felt that it was indelicate and unkind to talk to her of the foibles of her relations; trifling and vain as in her own mind she allowed her mother and sisters to be, they still were her mother and sisters they were just what they had always been in character, and on what pretext could she beg them either to lessen their visits, or to diminish their gaiety? "Besides," she thought, "could I even without offence persuade them to come less frequently to the house, what should I gain in exchange for their company? Not the *agrémens* of a circle of general acquaintance, not the undisturbed enjoyment of my husband's society, but an additional number of visits from the people I dislike, a more ample allowance of the formal truisms of Mrs. Clifford, and the hollow compliments of her humble companion." Caroline, with these feelings, was not disposed to make any concession to her husband's opinion, and on the ensuing day, when she called in Alfred Place, she had never been disposed to regard her mother and sisters with so much tenderness, for a generous mind will always warm towards those whom it considers to have suffered from injustice. Caroline's however, met with no correspondent fervor this morning. Mrs. Dornton, although usually an extremely good-natured woman, was, on the present occasion, "very nervous," as she herself expressed it, but, according to the reading of Gertrude and Emily, "very cross."

The engagement of Kate Sedgewick had, as Mrs. Clifford had surmised, created general triumph in the family, but had not excited peculiar satisfaction in Alfred Place. Mrs. Dornton was by no means pleased that her niece should marry so much better then her daughter; an alliance with a baronet, a house in Portland Place, three carriages, and servants in proportion, threw all the humble glories of the establishmeat in Torrington Square into the shade. Mrs. Dornton, too, had by this time got quite accustomed to the bright blue eyes and chestnut curls of her son-in-law, and began to think that youth and beauty were of very little consequence in a man. Sir James looked vastly well for his age, and had recently procured a wig, which just resembled nature. "Really," said Mrs. Dornton, after a hurried salutation to Caroline, "the luck of my sister is quite surprising, and yet I am sure I have nothing to reproach myself with—I am sure since the death of your poor dear father, I have never thought of myself in anything, but all my object in life has been the benefit and advancement of my girls."

Caroline gently and affectionately assented, but Mrs. Dornton was not to be soothed into satisfaction. "I cannot help saying, Caroline," she continued, "that I think you have been very unsisterly since your marriage; you have never taken Gertrude to any parties, nor introduced her to any new acquaintance, nor even asked her to stay at your house."

Caroline slightly coloured as she answered, "I would gladly have asked Gertrude to stay with me, if I could have imagined that it would have been any pleasure to her but you have so much more gaiety, so many more callers in than we have, that I am afraid Gertude would think our house very dull compared to her own."

"And why should your house be dull?" quickly retorted Mrs. Dornton; "you have the means to make it otherwise: newly married people usually like and enjoy society, and are glad to plan and contrive little parties of amusement for the advantage of their young relations."

Caroline stammered out something about Clifford's dislike to gaiety.

"If Clifford really felt the attachment for you he ought to do," answered Mrs. Dornton, "he would not mind making a little sacrifice of his own inclimations to your—but there is a great difference in men—I remember your poor dear father was never so happy as when I had my sisters staying in the house. Anna in particular was co-n

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inually coming to see us, and he always said we seemed quite lost when she went away; he was as fond of her as if she had been his own sister, and he often went out to parties in the evening, when he would much rather have been going to sleep, just for the sake of giving her a little pleasure."

Mrs. Dornton spoke no more than the truth; her husband was a merchant in the city, who always went to his business after breakfast, took an early dinner in the neighbourhood of his counting-house, and did not return to Marchmont Street till tea time: he knew that his pretty vacant wife had no mental resources with which she could amuse herself in solitude, and his income was too small to allow her more than a very limited proportion of the luxuries of shopping and visiting; accordingly he was glad that she should be kept in cheerfulness and good-humour by Annas's society; he never cared for any conversation with his wife beyond that desultory chit-chat which was not at all interfered with by the presence of a third person, and he did not find his enjoyment of his evening paper, half-hour's nap, and hot supper, at all lessened by the company of the fair smiling sister-in-law, who was delighted to escape from her dull home in the country, to the comparative gaieties of Marchmont Street, and who was so sedulously attentive in placing his easy chair in the most desirable position, flying for his snuff-box if he happened to leave it in another room, and providing him with an endless succession of the warmest of worsted comforters, and prettiest of silk purses, that he could not object to repay her kindness by occasionally giving or going to a little carpet dance on her account, where the watchful care of his wife always secured for him a snug rubber at a quiet table, "out of the way of the young people!"

Mr. Dornton, however, had a more easy temper than Edmund Clifford; was not so refined in his habits, nor so intellectual in his pursuits: perhaps, however, I can decide the real reason of the difference between the gentlemen in a few words. Mr. Dornton passed nine or ten hours every day in the city, and he had no near female relatives of his own.

"It is often," pursued Mrs. Dornton, after a pause, "a great advantage for a girl to pass a little while in some other house than her own, even although it may be a dull one."

Caroline waited in silence for an explanation.

"Sir Henry Milner," added Mrs. Dornton, "has met Gertrude at several parties, and seemed very much struck with her. I do not see why my daughter should not marry a baronet as well as my niece. Caroline did not see why she should not, but could not imagine how staying in a dull house was likely to promote so desirable an event. "Sir Henry has once paid us a morning visit," said Mrs. Dornton, "and no doubt would have come a great deal oftener, but Miss Burrows, our next-door neighbour, is a second cousin of his mother's; she is, as you know, an insufferably gossiping, prying, spiteful old maid, and is always at her window, watching everything that takes place at our house; if Sir Henry called here twice in one week, it would certainly go to Lady Milner."

"Most likely it would," said Caroline, calmly, still ignorant of her mother's drift.

"Therefore, Caroline," pursued Mrs. Dornton, obliged at last to come to the point, "I should be very glad if you would take back Gertude with you to spend a week in Torrington Square; a friend of ours is engaged to dine in company with Sir Henry to-day, and I will get her to mention the circumstance to him, and to say that Gertrude is impatient for the manuscript song that he promised to lend her."

Caroline was not persuaded of the delicacy or policy of her mother's scheme, but she could not refuse a request so pointedly made, especially as Gertrude whispered to her that she should be "delighted to get away from home, for really poor mamma was so out of sorts since the announcement of Kate's engagement, that it was quite insupportable to be with her." Accordingly Gertrude accompanied her sister home, to the great discomfiture and dissatisfaction of Clifford, who did not at all emulate the dear departed Mr. Dornton in his fondness for his sister-in-law, and who considered that Caroline meant to brave and defy him by inviting her sister to the house as an inmate, the very day after he had so unhesitatingly expressed his disapprobation of the frequent visits of herself and family. Caroline had only to hope that Sir Henry Milner would not call, and that Gertrude's visit would soon come to an end. The first of her wishes was realized. Sir Henry Milner contented himself with sending the song in question to Alfred Place enclosed in a blank cover directed to Mrs. Dornton, and he never even walked up Torrington Square, although Gertrude, exquisitely dressed, was every morning "sitting in the window-pane without a bit of blind," after the manner of "Miss Bell," in the song of Number One." Gertrude, however, did not grow dull and gloomy from her disappointment; she was like the rest of Caroline's family, very good-natured, and thought she should perform a kind office to her sister by enlivening her with a little cheerful conversation. Accordingly, Gertrude indulged in a style of rattling vivacity which was perfectly alarming to Mrs. Clifford, quite incomprehensible to her son, and very annoying to Caroline, who could not check Gertrude while trying to make herself agreeable, but yet thought her very injudicious and foolish in her choice of subjects. She was constantly talking about schemes to obtain desirable matches, and the expediency of taking the outside seats at concerts, and keeping near the door at assemblies; she delighted to discuss the relative merits of "dear detrimentals" without property, and "tiresome bores" with it, and she was fluent in the praises of a certain Mrs. Dashington, whose house she was sure of meeting with none but "good men." Her brother-in-law at first was disposed to think that she was more rational than he had believed her to be, and that she was alluding to men of unimpeachable and exemplary moral conduct. Afterwards, when he rejected this idea as improbable, he was disposed to surmise that she had borrowed an expression from her city uncle, and was alluding to the "good men" on 'Change, whose word was as secure as their bond; but Gertrude soon informed the unenlightened, that the phrase, "good men," only applied to dashers of undoubted style and fashion, among whom, even by her own admission was a fair proportion of coxcombs, spendthrifts, and *roués*.

Mrs. Clifford listened to these remarks with a haughty sneer, and sometimes made a contemptuous observation in rejoinder to them, which amused rather than irritated the light-hearted girl, who, naturally enough, said to herself, that so long as her own mother did not object to her manners, she had no need to care for the opinion of the mother of any one else, and she took a wilful delight in exasperating her stiff and frowning auditress by saying a hundred silly things which, as she afterwards assured the remonstrating Caroline, she "did not in the least mean." "Dear Sophy Bennet," too, contrived to lead her on by her soft questions and her air of deep interest in whatever she was saying, and when she had succeeded in making her show off her volatility to the best or, more correctly speaking, to the *worst*, advantage, she would privately whisper to Edmund, "Poor dear girl, I do not think there is any real harm in her; all that is objectionable in her manner and sentiments arises from her sad way of bringing up; how different she would have been if she had been educated by your admirable mother!"—*Metropolitan Magazine, for February.*

## MISCELLANEA.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—It is one of the proudest boasts of the "good old town of Liverpool," that her citizens are ever foremost in promoting the cause of improvement. Looking back to the state of British commerce a hundred years ago, and comparing it with what we see now, we cannot but be struck with the conspicuous part played by Liverpool, and the large additions which she has been the means of making to the wealth of England and the happiness of the world at large. There is one subject now exciting extraordinary attention in commercial circles, in which we know the enlightened merchants of this town have for some time felt a high degree of interest. We mean the establishment of a regular and permanent system of steam communication between this country and India. In India the feeling on the subject is intense, and we are persuaded that the people of that country will not long have to complain of any want of sympathy in ours, More than two years since, a parliamentary committee recommended the establishment of a regular communication by way of the Red Sea, the expenses to be jointly defrayed by the British government and the East India Company. The resolution of the communities has slept, as parliamentary resolves often do, and if the two communities at each end of the line do not conspire to rouse it, the sleep will probably, be eternal. The people of India are doing their duty. They have transmitted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, and memorials to the board of controul, and the court of directors, embodying their views, and sustaining them by financial statements, which place the practicability of the desired communication beyond doubt. It becomes the duty of the British public to express their opinon with equal earnestness, and if this be done, the result will not long be doubtful. Of the extent and importance of our Indian interests we cannot trust ourselves to say any thing, because it would be impossible in our brief space to give even a superficial sketch of them; but we may ask, is it not a remarkable fact that, while it has been deemed necessary to extend the benefit of regular steam communication to so paltry a dependency as the Ionian Islands, the vast territory of India, with its myriad population, should have been regarded as unworthy of the same accommodation? It seems quite impossible to suppose that the good sense of the British people should suffer such a reproach to the country to continue. They must exert themselves to get rid of it. We know the opinion of the best informed members of the mercantile community to Liverpool, and we doubt not they will feel that the time is now come to speak with freedom and act with decision.—*Liverpool Mail.*

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA BY STEAM.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* remarks:—It is a good old orthodox principle of government all over the world, that no improvement should ever be conceded so long as there is a possibility of resisting. it. To this cause probably may be ascribed the delay of so obvious a benefit as the establishment of a regular and permanent system of steam communication between Great Britain and India, a measure to which it will be recollected we were among the first to draw public attention. Its practicability and necessity have been long ago demonstrated. The Indian community have loudly called for it, but hitherto in vain. The merchants and manufacturers of this country are now however, beginning to take an interest in the question, and the impediments which indolence and prejudice have suffered to obstruct the flow of commerce and correspondence with India, must soon give way to the "*pressure from without.*"—*Atlas Dec.* 11

It would be unjust to the Radicals who met at Bath on Thursday to hold them as a body responsible for all the extravagance uttered by individuals speakers, however much that extravagance, from the eloquent language in which it was conveyed may have been cheered at the time. No man can listen unmoved to the fervent eloquence of Colonel Napier; but few men on reflection would choose to subscribe to many of the opinions he utters under the influence of excited feelings, which quite overpower his judgment. We admit, with the Gallant Colonel, that during the struggle for the Reform Bill, "the great name of the Duke of Wellington, the aversion of the Court, the dignity of the Lords, the talents of their nominees, were all equally powerless against the expressed will of people." But the whole people, with the exception of those who were under the influence of separate interests, were then united. The rich and the poor, the enthusiastic, the cautious, and the indifferent, the practical talent and energy by which the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing industry of the country is directed, the masses, and the leaders of the masses, were all determined, some from enlarged and liberal motives, and others from a persuasion that the appearance of union alone could so awe the oligarchy as to defer them from any attempts at resistance, by which the peace of the country might be interrupted, and the millions thrown out of employment. Men like Colonel Napier would divide instead of uniting the people, would alarm the cautious, the timid, and the irresolute, and in the same proportion embolden the enemies of reform, the patrons of corruption and misgovernment. We shall therefore make allowance for slights of eloquence and extravagance, and take the manifesto of Sir W. Molesworth in *The London and Westminister Review* as embodying the principles generally entertained by that body of Radicals to which the Bath speakers belong. In one opinion advanced by Sir W. Molesworth we have always concurred—that Earl Grey and many of the Whig Reformers were not prepared for the consequences which flowed necessarily from the Reform Bill. But it is only justice to Early Grey to admit that his opinion was shared by the great body of Reformers. Abstract speculations are not much to the taste of the English people, who, indeed, from the nature of their training, have no great aptitude for following a chain of reasoning. Bentham and Burke, and some acute writers in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *The Edinburgh Review*, showed that an hereditary House of Lords and a really-reformed House of Commons could not co-exist, and that the theory of the British Constitution so solemnly laid down by Blackstone, De Lolme, and a cloud of similar writers, was an absurdity; but Major Cartwright, Sir Francis Burdett, and the whole host of Reformers down to the passing of the Reform Bill, were no more influenced by Bentham or Burke than if they had written in one of Mr. Irving's unknown tongues. We blame not Earl Grey for not seeing father into this matter than the body of the nation; but we do blame him for undue sympathy with the Lords, by presenting measures to them, not such as the people were entitled to, but such as the Lords would not reject. Had he produced measures more in accordance with the just expectations of the people the trial of the Lords would have been less protracted, and the unity of Reformers, which could only be effected through that trial, would have been accelerated. There is one truth of which Sir W. Molesworth is apparently not aware. Though the majority of the nation are Reformers, yet the number of those who entertain the doctrines which he, and the party of Radicals with which he is associated, profess, is not so very large as he imagines. The number of timid and undecided men in this country is yet considerable. But, above all things, the nation is fond of peace and tranquillity, and dreads excessive agitation. The impetus which carried the Reform Bill was greatly heightened by the very dread of agitation. All who had any thing to lose rallied round the Government as the best means of insuring the public tranquillity. Sir William and the *tetes brules* who seem so anxious to dissolve the Ministry, may rest assured that they will bring no small odium on their party among a large and respectable portion of the community, who believe that the Melbourne Ministry have done much good, and will do more if suffered to remain in power. They deem every year that Ministry remains in power an immense gain to the country, and every thing in the case of Ireland. The Irish Liberals would never forgive those who wantonly placed them under the yoke of a Tory Ministry, followed as such an event would probably be by violence and bloodshed. The question is not whether a better finance minister might not be discovered than Mr. Spring Rice, and whether due search might not discover men who at all events have the virtue of holding their tongues if they cannot utter doctrines calculated to gratify the people: these are considerations beneath the regard of Reformers, where the issue is a Reform or a Tory Ministry. We trust, then, that Reformers will generally scout the very ill-advised course on which a section of the Radicals are bent. We have no objection to the Radicals on all occasions putting forth their principles, in order to impress them on the nation. If all the rising talent of the Reformers is with the Radicals, as Sir William would have us believe, we can have no objection to a manifestation of it. There is no reason why they should be muzzled The belief is that many of the Radicals, however estimable, are not over and above energetic men; and the late James Mills held up to them the example of Luther, to show how much could be done by one truly energetic man whose soul was in the work. We know several Reformers in Parliament whom we hold in high esteem for their honour, but it never occurred to us that they had much to boast of in the way of energy. In truth, so great is the scarcity of men of reform principles capable of cutting a high figure in the House of Commons, that the people have been obliged to send into it some whose principal qualification was their readiness to take the tests imposed upon them. Under such circumstances it would be madness in Reformers to quarrel among themselves—for one sect to excommunicate another because they will not go the whole hog. Let the watchword of Reformers still be Union.—*Chronicle, January* 9.

People in the city, who were a little dazzled at first with Mr. Spring Rice's display of figures in the return of the Quarter's Reveuue, so as not to look into it with very close attention, are beginning now to suspect that there must be some fallacy in it, since they find on examination of the account of the consolidated fund that he is in a considerably worse position with regard to the Bank than he was at this period of last year, especially if allowance is made for the great increase in the October return, which ought still further to have strengthened his balances, by making him for a less sum a debtor to the Bank. The account of a great country is susceptible in this respect to the same test as would be applicable to the account of any merchant with his banker, if he was in the practice, as the Government is, of receiving advances on accruing assets. The more those advances were lowered at the commencement of each year or quarter, the more prosperous would the merchant have become, and in the greater degree would his revenue have exceeded his expenditure. To apply this test to the Treasury return, the amount of deficiency bills must be taken as representing the advances, and as those diminish does the fiscal state of the country improve. Any fallacy in the return itself must be at once detected on a reference to this item. Looking back, then, to the amount of deficiency bills in October, 1835, it appears, that they were £4,016,189; and in October 1836, they were £3,343,074, the very prosperous revenue of the latter period having enabled Mr. Spring Rice to reduce his balance by about £670,000; in January, 1836, they were £4,640,995; but in January, 1837, they have increased to £5,236,022, making the Treasury consequently worse off in the comparison of the two periods, as regards the mere figures, by nearly £600,000; and if the reduction made at the October quarter is, as it ought to be, further taken into the account, then the position of Mr. Spring Rice with the Bank is worse by above £1,200,000 in January, 1837, than it was in January, 1836. How the juggle has been effected it is for the subalterns of the Treasury to explain, but the figures, which are his own, cannot err. This discovery naturally carries us back to his operations in Exchequer Bills. By a Treasury order he appropriated £678,000 in the last quarter to the purchase of those securities, but having at the same time, and nearly to the same amount, run himself further in deficiency bills, he has been carrying on a false appearance of prosperity, and practised a deception quite equal to any thing in the glorious days of Vansittart, and the old (now despised) Sinking Fund.—*Times January*, 9.

FULL BATTA.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, has passed a measure granting full batta to officers on stations exceeding 200 miles distance from each presidency.—*Atlas, Dec.* 11.

Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK has paid the visit he promised at the time of his election to his Glasgow constituents. *He* is not one who shrinks from answering for his conduct abroad or at home. We wish we could say that the account he rendered of his stewardship had been altogether satisfactory to the Reformers of Glasgow. But although in the dark days of Castlereagh he was a shining light—independent when more were slavish—Liberal when it was a stigma to be any thing but Tory—sacrificing promotion to principle, and doing what others talked about,—it is notwithstanding ascertained that the progress of politics in this country has been too rapid for "Honest William Bentinck" to keep up with. Twenty years ago he was a Liberal among Whigs; he is now a Whig among Liberals. He has not kept pace with the general movement; and has fallen into the same rank with many persons who fancy themselves to be rather far going Reformers, but who must yet go further and faster or they will be left behind.

The *Courier* of last night states, on the authority of a well-informed correspondent, that Lord William has little chance of being again chosen for Glasgow. Our own information from Scotland, this morning, goes to confirm that opinion. Putting the Tories on one side, and the extreme Radicals on the other, it is stated that, on some of the most stirring questions of the time, he is not sufficiently advanced even for the more moderate Reformers, who secured his return. This, let the Tories understand, is the reason why Glasgow will look out for another candidate—Lord William Bentinck is not sufficiently Radical for the constituency of that great and wealthy commercial city. *There* is a confirmation of the boast that in Glasgow there has been a reaction in favour of Toryism! Sir Robert Peel has been elected to a holyday office in the University, by the boys who are getting an education there, of whom the majority are about fourteen years of age, and under the control of two Tory Professors: but let the great Tamworth Baronet appeal to the *men* of Glasgow—let him be proposed as a candidate at the next election—here is fair opening, and doubtless a fierce desire; unless Sir Plausible stand *this* test of a popular politician, the empty honours of the schoolboys, and the solid dinner and strong drink of the merchants, who may flock to the amusement of hearing a well-puffed spouter, without caring whether he has good, bad, or no politics, will be found to be a demonstration of very small account in the array of moral forces.

It should be observed, that it is not *entirely* owing to his Whig votes, or rather his insufficient support of Radical measures, that the Glasgow Reformers have come to the conviction that Lord William Bentinck cannot again stand as their candidate. The duties of a Representative for Glasgow are exceedingly laborious: time was when the indefatigable Bentinck could undergo any labour; but long service in warm climates has shaken his constitution and diminished his physical energy, and he is not on every occasion been found alert enough for Glasgow. But it is *mainly* owing to the same reason which placed Sir Henry Parnell in an awkward position at Dundee—the difficulty of always voting with Ministers, and yet satisfying the more earnest Reformers—that Lord William Bentinck will be compelled to retire. Let Lord Melbourne ponder upon these things, and the state of popular feeling which they indicate. For, it ought to be added, the respect which the Glasgow constituency feel towards Lord William Bentinck *personally* has been increased by his visit. The impression which he has made, as an individual, is most favourable. There is no Whig in the country for whom the Reformers generally entertain a kindlier or a higher esteem: but he will not be again returned for Glasgow, on account of his Whiggism. Surely this fact must rouse, we need not perhaps say Lord Melbourne but the most lazy, timorous, and creeping among his colleagues.

The new Russian Tariff is now published. This important document is an additional proof of the perseverance and assiduity with which commercial interest are prosecuted by the distinguished Nobleman who now represents this country at the Court of St. Petersburg. It exempts no fewer than 98 articles from the absolute prohibition which before existed with regard to them. British cloths, plated goods, paper, etc., are now admitted; and they who ought to be the best judges in such matters—the English merchants in Russia—anticipate a ready sale under the new duty. The advantage of low wages and cheap food are more than counterbalanced by the skill and the improved machinery of the British manufacture But admitting even that the protecting duty may be much higher than the English merchant wishes it to be, still the substitution of a duty, however high, for absolute prohibition is a great point gained. It is, in fact, the commencement of a new commercial era. The duty on Scotch and English herrings has been also reduced one half through the agency of Lord Durham. No man can be more sensible than his Lordship that there is still a great deal too much protection in Russia; but if the obstinacy of English squires and the mistaken fears of English manufacturers, opposed to Mr. Huskisson, and the more liberal and enlightened Members of both branches of the Legislature, a dogged resistance for years to all attempts to substitute a protecting duty for one of absolute prohibition in many important branches of industry, we are not to be surprised if Russian merchants and manufacturers should not be altogether under the dominion of absolute wisdom. The Russians have their 'grandmothers" to enlighten them as well as the English, and if the idea of departing from absolute prohibition were till now scouted, as pregnant with ruin to the Russian empire, it is a most important point gained to have been able to induce the Russians to move even a single step in advance. The result will no doubt convice them that the change advocated by Lord Durham has been productive of benefit to both countries. In effecting these alterations in the Russian Tariff, for the benefit of English commerce, Lord Durham needed no other stimulus than the approbation of his own conscience. But it must be so far gratifying to him to find that his services in the character of his country's representative are duly appreciated by those who are chiefly affected by them. Whenever his Lordship shall withdraw from the present scene of his labours, he will carry with him the greateful acknowledgments of the English merchants in the Russian ports of the Baltic, who know that both their interests and their consideration in society have been greatly advanced by the present Ambassador. That his Lordship has detractors is no doubt true: but we would fain believe they are neither Englishmen by birth nor by feelings.—*Chronicle January* 27,

The establishment of steam communication with India continues to occupy the attention of the commercial circles, and it is becoming pretty evident, that before the meeting of Parliament the feelings of the public will be unequivocally expressed on the subject. Judging from present appearances, it will be impossible for the ensuing session to pass over without some steps being taken by the government. In the mean time, all those who desire to advance the object should be active and zealous in employing all the means in their power for its promotion.—*Atlas, December*, 11.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—The first instance of a marriage by proxy upon record is that of Isaac with Rebekah the daughter of Bethuel, which was effected through the instrumentality of Eliezer, the chief servant or steward of Abraham. Eliezer departs with his instructions, meets with Rebekah, and the first instance, conciliates her good will by some presents, which Rebekah shows to her brother Laban, who goes forth to meet Eliezer. The latter explains to Laban and his father the motive of his journey, and his business, and asks and wishes to learn their sentiments on the subject of marriage between his master's son and Rebekah. They replied—"Behold Rebekah is before thee, take her, and go, and let her be thy master's son's wife, as the Lord hath spoken" Then Eliezer gave to Rebekhah the presents with which he was charged, which consisted of "jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and and raiment;" and he also made some costly presents to her mother and her brother, and the marriage was celebrated by a feast. In the morning Isaac's proxy demanded his audience of leave; but Rebekha's mother and brother wished the *affianced* to remain with her family a few days, "at the least ten," promising that at the end of that time she should go. Eliezer, however, again expressed a desire to depart, and her relations said—"We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth." It is worthy of remark that Rebekah's wishes were never consulted with respect to the marriage itself; that matter was settled between her relations and Eliezer; and it is rather singular, therefore, that any anxiety should have been shown to ascertain her pleasure respecting the period of her setting out to join her spouse. Rebekah, however, consented to depart as promptly as Eliezer desired, and she set forth under the escort of Eliezer and his train and accompanied by her nurse and women, and loaded with the good wishes and blessings of her family. Isaac was on the road to meet his bride, and when Rebekah was informed who he was, she alighted from her camel, and, as a mark of respect, put on her veil. Elizer presented her to Isaac, who conducted her into his mother, Sarah's, tent, where "she became his wife;" that is to say, Isaac celebrated his marriage in person. Abraham's great age and bad health were, doubtless, the reasons why Rebekah was not presented to him. The ceremonial observed upon this occasion differs but little from what is still in use amongst Sovereigns and Princes, who have the privilege of marrying by proxy. It was formerly the custom in Europe for the representative of the husband to place his right limb, as far as the bed of the Princess whom he married. This custom has long fallen into disuetude; but it existed in Poland at the time of Herrera, who, in speaking of the marriage of Sigismond III. with the Archduchess Anne of Austria, says that the proxy of King Sigismond lay down in bed, in his armour, by the side of the new Queen, in conformity with the practice observed by the Sovereigns of Poland (*que les Reyes de Polonia en tal caso acostumbran*). This occurred in 1592.

In the Sheriff's Court on Wednesday, Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, the jewellers in Bond Street, obtained a verdict with 25*l.* damages against Lord Alvanley. It appeared that the defendant had ordered plate to the value of 156*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* as a wedding-present to a friend (Mr. Warrender); who, however, on hearing two years after that his Lordship had been frequently applied to for payment without success, returned the plate to the plaintiffs, who now claimed 25*l.* for the depreciation in value.—*Spectator, December* 3.

Yesterday, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas gave judgement in the important cause of the Bank of England against the London and Westminster Bank. The Court decided that the privileges of the Bank of England were impugned by the London and Westminster Bank accepting bills of exchange at less than six months' date. The Bank of England has therefore succeeded.—*Spectator, January* 14.

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